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Living Costs Up 7.36 P. C.; Stilwell at London Parley; Modified Pay-Go Tax Voted

The World's Day—June 1, 1943

Boston: McBride Cites Increased Costs in Year

Cost of living in Massachusetts was 7.36 per cent higher in May, 1943, than a year ago, John P. McBride, Director of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life, reported today. A 1.2 per cent increase over April, 1943, prices also was noted.

New controls of manpower in essential industry went into effect in Greater Boston area today at direction of the War Manpower Commission. [Page 2.]

Plans for expansion of the Commonwealth Airport, financed by a proposed $4,500,000 bond issue, will be discussed tomorrow at a public hearing scheduled by the House Committee on Ways and Means at the State House.

The Boston School Committee today voted 4 to 1 to add $1,200 to its 1943 budget for a juvenile-delinquency specialist to be hired for the first four months of the school year.

Governor Saltonstall today signed the $162,254,756 State appropriations bill covering the 1944-45 biennium.

In Europe: Far East Commander Talks to Devers

Lieut. Gen Joseph W. Stilwell, United States Commanding General in China, India, and Burma, is in London conferring with Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, American Commander in the European theater of operations.

An outbreak of violance in Sofia, Bulgaria, resulted in the assassination of the Chief of the Bulgarian Police, an assistant and a member of the Chamber of Deputies, according to German press dispatches received in Ankara.

Arrest of Yvon Delbos, former French Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported in a Lyons dispatch to the Tribune de Genève which states that he has been taken to a German prison.

Egypt will establish diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia, it has been officially announced in Cairo.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Ambassador to Great Britain, has returned to his post in London, after an eight-month absence in China and the United States.

Some 2,000 Spanish Republican refugees, now in concentration camps in North Africa, are scheduled for transfer to Mexico. Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles says that arrangements for their transfer have been completed by United States and Mexican authorities.

Italian Army shake-up has resulted in removal of Gen. Ezio Rosi as Chief of Staff, and appointment of Gen. Mario Roatta in his place. [General Roatta was dismissed as Chief of Staff in January, 1942.]

Washington: House Passes Compromise Tax Bill

The House passed the compromise pay-as-you-go tax bill canceling 75 to 100 per cent of one year's individual tax liability and providing for a 20 per cent withholding levy from wages and salaries beginning July 1.

The Senate rejected 51 to 33 an amendment to House-approved reciprocal trade legislation which would have permitted Congress to terminate trade agreements six months after the war ends.

The Supreme Court, after refusing for the third time to review the conviction of Max Stephan, Detroit restaurant owner, on a charge of treason against the United States and so lifting the order staying his execution, upheld the convictions of Louis Buchalter, Emanuel Weiss and Louis Capone, alleged members of "Murder, Inc.," sentenced to capital puishment at Sing Sing fo rthe slaying of a Brooklyn storekeeper.

The War Relocation Authority expressed faith in the loyalty of 12,000 Japanese-Americans released from custody since the Pearl Harbor attack and said public statements that spies and saboteurs had been freed were "irresponsible" and "ignorant." [Page 9.]

The steel industry has until Aug. 1 to go on a 48-hour week through the nation, postponing the effective deadline from July 1, in instructions issued by Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt.

Lowering of certain Navy physical requirements for draftees was announced by Paul V. McNutt, War Manpower Chief, who also said only about 22 out of every 100 able-bodied fathers will still be deferred from service because of dependency by the end of 1943.

John Kelly of Los Angeles and New York was convicted in a Federal District Court on charges of failing to register as an agent of the Spanish Government, in what is said to be the first case in which a defendant was accused of serving as an agent of a friendly government. The Justice Department charged Mr. Kelly failed to register with the State Department, although acting as Public Relations Counsel for the Spanish Library of Information.

Resignation of J. K. Galbraith as Deputy Administrator in charge of the Price Department of OPA was announced by Prentiss Brown, who emphasized that "personnel changes at this time in no way affect the basic hold-the-line policy." [Financial Page.]

Terminating 48 years in the A. F. of L., the International Association of Machinists is reported to be seeking an "understanding" with the C. I. O., which may lead to a working agreement or affiliation.

Inquiry into lending operations of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was resumed by the Byrd economy committee with the questioning of Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, at a closed session.

James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense, announced plans for enlisting 1,500,000 volunteer fire guards, a three-man team for every city block.

National: Leary in Command of 5th Naval District

Just returned from war at first hand in the South Pacific, Rear Admiral Herbert Fairfax Leary assumed command of the Fifth Naval District at Norfolk, Va.

Destroyer escorts, carrying new and secret weapons to combat submarines, will be the largest class of warships in the United States Navy next year, Undersecretary of the Navy James V. Forrestal disclosed at Philadelphia, where six of the warships were launched.

Launchings over the week end included: the 1,000th Liberty ship, Robert Lowry, at New Orleans; two destroyers at Charleston, S. C., and a Liberty ship, William Tyler Page, at Baltimore, Md.

Americas: Eastern Caribbean Posts Consolidated

Consolidation of its eastern Caribbean posts under a new "Antilles Department" superseding the Puerto Rico Department of the Trinidad Command has been announced by the United States Army. Maj. Gen. Henry C. Pratt continues in charge of the enlarged command.

Canada: Manning Takes Office as Alberta Premier

New Premier of Alberta E. C. Manning, former Minister of Trade and Industry, has taken office, succeeding the late William Aberhart.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 7.

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Weather Predictions

Rain

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout begins Tuesday at 9:13 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 4:40 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:44 and ends Thursday at 4:39 a. m.

Butter Slips Easily Into a Shortage Role

Joins poultry and beef as slash in latter rations impends and the black markets increase.

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration today slashed the value of all "B" and "C" gas coupons in the Northeastern States now under a ban on nonessential driving from three gallons to 2½ gallons.

An acute butter shortage, which has brought a return of store lineups; an impending slash in civilian beef rations; a continuance of the poultry shortage; and warnings that the nation is teetering dangerously on the threshold of increasing black markets:

These were the developments today in rapidly changing food picture which is enhanced by announcements from the Office of Price Administration that new market-basket prices for 1,078 items, new point values for meats, and new point values for processed foods will all be issued during the next three days.

The new market-basket prices, the OPA states, will become effective on Friday, June 4, and the new point values on meats and processed foods will both become effective on Sunday, June 6.

Possible Freeze

Butter stores throughout New England, opening this morning, were besieged with customers who had heard rumors of a possible "freeze" prior to the 10 per cent price cut, which will become effective on June 10. The reduction has been made possible by Government subsidies of 5 cents a pound, which went into effect today.

The lag between subsidy payments and the retail price cut was explained by the OPA as being due to the fact that the subsidies apply only to newly produced butter.

Producers and jobbers — aware of the roll-back — unloaded huge stocks of butter to the Government before the subsidies went into force today, and, as a result, retail stocks dwindled, and the public immediately started the run on butter.

Some stores sold out on Saturday. And those which had any left today were handling long lines of customers. There is strong likelihood that, for the next two or three weeks, there will be a very serious butter shortage.

Not Helped

The situation was not helped any today by the fact that the holiday yesterday set deliveries back a day throughout the rest of the week. One large butter chain store today reported "customer lineups" and "sell-outs" from all parts of New England.

New OPA point values on meats —to be published Thursday, and to become effective Sunday—probably will show higher point values for most cuts of beef. This means that red coupons will buy less. Adjustments in point values of pork, lamb, and veal are believed to be less drastic.

Some revision is expected in point values of canned, bottled, dried, and frozen fruits and vegetables and fruit juices. These will be published on Friday, and, like

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Strike Closes Nation's Coal Mines; Europe Tense Waiting Allied Invasion; World Minimum Food Standard Urged

United Nations parley links world at peace with world of plenty; Charter unanimous,

By Roscoe Drummond
Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 1—The bold and challenging goal of achieving a world at peace by establishing a world of plenty was laid before the Governments of 45 countries today by the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture—together with concrete and tangible measures for going about it.

In its most unprecedented proposal, the Conference frankly urges the nations to set about at once to guarantee a minimum standard of food to all people—free or nearly so, if necessary—just as they now provide a minimum standard of education to all people.

Its major conclusions now are in shape, and together they advance a series of recommendations which go further toward showing how the world can find freedom from want than any observer dared in advance hope would be forthcoming with unanimity.

Unanimity on Charter

There is unanimity and it has produced a postwar political and economic charter which inevitably has broken through the technical limits of the agenda.

From the first, it was evident that this Conference could agree about a better-fed world only if it could envisage a peaceful world and it could envisage a peaceful world only if it could plan an economically expanding world—more goods for more people.

It now has come to grips with all three and it has combined the economics and the politics of postwar planning into an unexpectedly far-reaching program which the Conference believes the United Nations and associated nations, acting separately and together, can bring into being.

Here is how the delegations of the 45 countries represented at this first postwar-planning session of the anti-Axis powers, believe it can be done:

Guarantee of Peace

1. By all the United Nations and associated nations guaranteeing the common peace. The conference urgently urges them to do it on the ground that "freedom from want cannot be achieved without freedom from fearing."

2. By reducing "barriers of every kind to international trade" and by eliminating all forms of discriminatory restrictions.

3. By preventing the speculative and violent fluctuations in the price of basic foods.

4. By promoting a "higher standard of living through full employment, expanding production, and furthering a balance between agriculture and industry."

5. By utilizing "adequate social-security measures such as family

Continued on Page 16, Column 1

Associated Press Radiophoto from Office of War Information

That France May Rise Again . . .

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Fighting French leader, at left in light uniform, and Gen. Henri Giraud, High Commissioner for French North Africa, as they left an unidentified North African airport where General de Gaulle arrived by plane. Radiophoto transmitted from Algiers to New York.

De Gaulle's Arrival Marks New Unity Among French

By R. Maillard Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in North Africa

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 1 (AP)—Two places remained to be filled today in a new governing body for liberated French territory formed yesterday in an historic first meeting signalizing the union of the the forces of Gen. Henri Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The new body, officially designated as an Executive Committee, will discharge the functions of a government until the homeland is freed from German domination, when it will be supplanted by an administration chosen by ballot. Generals Giraud and de Gaulle will preside alternately.

The Committee members named thus far are Gen. Alphonse Georges and Jean Monnet, who are General Giraud's designees; René Massigli and André Philip, designated by General de Gaulle; and Gen. Georges Catroux, accepted by both Gens. de Gaulle and Giraud.

The Committee itself is expected to designate the two members needed to complete the governing body.

The new governing body for France formed itself in a historic first assembly.

Giraud Presides

General Giraud presided at the first meeting in apparent deference to his senior military position—but all actions will be taken by the Committee as a whole and there will be joint responsibility. Each member will head a ministry similar to that of an established government.

The members in this first marshaling of a unified body of the leaders of France were seven.

Some French political observers remarked that the new Executive Committee appeared to have a single defect—the lack of provision for its fall. These persons expected, however, that some means would be found so that the body could have those crises which have always been characteristic of French Cabinets.

This view was neither humorous

Continued on Page 16, Column 2

ALGIERS, Algeria, June 1—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, standing at the top of a long flight of steps, both arms upstretched in an eloquent gesture of dedication, while hundreds of men, women, and children looked up cheering, weeping, and singing "La Marseillaise."

General de Gaulle, stepping out urbanely from an airplane that brought him unostentatiously to North Africa, synchronizing his salute of greeting precisely with that of Gen. Henri Giraud. . . .

General de Gaulle, sitting at ease in a room and outlining to war correspondents a broad outline of what he has come to North Africa to do, and being very much master of the situation as he replied to queries concerning how he proposes to do it. . . .

Those were the high lights of May 30 when a fresh, dynamic figure strode onto the scene of France's new provisional Capital City, Algiers, to help establish the National Executive Committee for control of unified efforts of Frenchmen until the people of metropoli-

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Reports from Spain tell of mounting activity at Gibraltar; Italian bases hit hard.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Indications that Allied amphibious operations are about to begin in the Mediterranean are mounting rapidly.

According to reports from Spain, more than 100 warships and other vessels, including 92 freighters and transports, are massed at Gibraltar. One dispatch from La Linea says three aircraft carriers, three battleships, a number of cruisers, and several destroyers left the fortress Sunday night, possibly as the advance guard of an invasion expedition.

There have, of course, been no end of reports recently about fleet movements off Gibraltar. All of them subsequently turned out to be little more than Axis "fishing expeditions." But this time there is strong supporting evidence for the assumption that something is afoot. Firstly, there is the persistence with which Allied airmen are raining bombs on the Italian islands and mainland. Secondly, there is the general feeling of expectancy which prevails in both the Allied and Axis Capitals. And, thirdly, there is the inclusion of more or less specific detail in the La Linea reports. Heretofore accounts of Gibraltar concentrations haven't given chapter and verse, as it were.

There can be no doubt that the Axis governments are seeking desperately to brace their peoples for the shock of invasion. Some German broadcasts assert that June 22 has been definitely fixed as the date on which the attack will begin. A Swedish reporter quotes "informed Berlin sources" as admitting that Germany no longer can hide the crippling effects of its Russian and African defeats and the damage wrought by Allied air power.

This admission may be an indirect way of telling the German and Italian people that the Axis is afraid to turn its back on the British and Americans long enough to mount another summer offensive against Russia. On the other hand, it may be merely a stall for time until Hitler

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Work stops in hard and soft coal fields of 25 states; operators and miners confer.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—A coal strike was universal over America today.

With only a few exceptions 550,000 United Mine Worker members, in soft and anthracite coal fields in 25 States, were idle.

It was the second shutdown in 31 days.

In Washington, Congress once more approached antistrike legislation.

No word came from the White House.

Behind the scenes it was presumed frantic action was going on, but little of this appeared on the surface.

There was this difference between the present coal stoppage and the first: this time it was a walkout from mines taken over by the Government, with the American Flag flying from the top of the tipple.

However, this fact did not stop the breakdown of negotiations. Nor did the fact that a war was going on halt the second walkout. Both miners and operators blamed the other.

Negotiations Resumed

Miners and operators resumed contract negotiations at 11:15 a. m. without indicating immediately what they would do about the renewed strike.

Resumption of discussions was delayed by John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, who arrived at the conference room about 45 minutes late.

At the end of the morning session, the conferees recessed for two hours without indicating what, if anything, they planned to do about the strike.

Meanwhile, leaders of the National War Labor Board were talking over the coal situation with the new Economic Stabilizer, Fred Vinson. This meeting was arranged yesterday as a get together at which William H. Davis, NWLB Chairman, and others would get acquainted with their new "boss." Mr. Lewis repeatedly has snubbed the NWLB.

The Board's position, it was understood, is that Mr. Lewis' "no-contract no-work" rule is invalid in the present case because the NWLB had ordered extension of the old contract pending completion of a new agreement.

May Suspend Negotiations

Because of its long-standing rule against considering labor disputes during a work stoppage, there appeared to be some possibility that the Board may order suspension of negotiations between the miners and operators. It appeared probable, however, that the Board would take such a step only in the eventuality that the Government was prepared t otake positive action to reopen the mines.

From one source it was reported that Harold Ickes, Secretary of the Interior and Solid Fuels Administrator, and Abe Fortas, Undersecretary of the Interior, conferred last night with Mr. Lewis and Charles O'Neill, spokesman for the northern operators.

Mr. Lewis, it was understood, had proposed agreement on a tentative contract, presumably embodying his demand for $2 daily portal-to-portal pay.

The operators were said to have found the proposal unacceptable.

Hinges on Pay Demand

The issue turns on the $2-a-day wage increase demand of Mr. Lewis. Operators have made a preliminary proposal of 48-minutes-a-day extra pay to compensate for the underground time used by miners to get to the coal seams, for which they are not now paid. At one dollar an hour, straight working-time rate, this would amount to an 80-cent-a-day wage increase. The National War Labor Board already has ordered a few mine wage concessions, so the combined increases would amount to about $1.05 a day.

The NWLB, which Mr. Lewis refuses to acknowledge on the charge that it is prejudiced against labor, has ordered that the negotiations continue.

Secretary Ickes had urged yesterday that the conferees "proceed without a moment's delay to compose their differences in order that the uncertainty which is interfering with the maximum production of coal which this nation requires for war purposes may be promptly eliminated."

Outside of these developments, the great fact was that the mine workers automatically stayed out of the pits today, in the absence of a contract. A summary of early

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Foreman Says Jury Advised Impounding Timilty's $37,000

George A. Ward, foreman of the Grand Jury which indicted seven police officials on a gambling conspiracy charge, today testified in Superior Court that the grand jury voted to advise Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell to impound some $37,000 in cash brought by Harry Timilty. Harry is brother of the Police Commissioner, who, with the other defendants are seeking to quash the indictments.

He was first of three witnesses promised by Assistant Attorney General William F. Hayes, as the State began presenting its side this afternoon.

Mr. Ward's testimony was admitted over objection by the defense.

Frank H. Wright, also an assistant Attorney General, was also put on the stand as a witness today. He worked with Mr. Bushnell during the Grand Jury's investigation of the police officials.

Capt. Edward J. Keating, one of the seven defendents testified in suffolk Superior Court today that he "has no idea" who "inofrmed me of specifications" in his affidavit charging improper conduct before the Grand Jury by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell.

Captain Keating was one of four final witnesses as the deferise ended presentation of evidence to support their plea for abatement on grounds that the Attorney General coerced the jury into the indictment.

Captain Keating told the Court he had "no knowledge of big shots operating in my district," South End.

When arrested, "small-fry would not tell whom they worked for," the witness added.

"Gaming does not flourish in my district but it does exist, because it exists everywhere," he said.

Under cross-examination by Mr. Hayes the suspended Captain testified that he was informed of one of the two specifications in his affidavit in a telephone call and the other by an unknown man in the Court House corridors at the time of the Captain's appearing before the Grand Jury.

First specification averred that Mr. Bushnell had told the Jury the

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Refugees in Southern Italy Add New Threat to Transport

By Edgar R. Rosen
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reports that the roads of southern Italy are filled with refugees from the Mediterranean islands and other areas under attack in the Allied aerial offensive focus attention on the serious threat this offers to the Italian transport and communications systems.

For example, it is reported that it now takes a letter three days to go from Milan to Venice—a distance of approximately 160 miles.

There are still no indications that Fascist authorities are attempting a full-scale evacuation of the civilian population from Sicily and Sardinia, probably an extremely difficult venture, although it is admitted that part of Cagliri, the Sardinian Capital, has been evacuated. The situation may be different in Calabria where evacuation would seem to be somewhat easier.

Moreover, Rome's communications with Sicily through Calabria must be safeguarded at any sacrifice, especially as there is only the vulnerable railway line Villa San Giovanni-Battipaglia which the regime has failed to enlarge in two decades of Fascist rule. Evacuation of Calabria, therefore, seems to have been launched to prevent a later breakdown of the highly exposed Calabrian railway "system."

That civilian evacuation from certain areas is in full swing is confirmed by the transfer of thousands of women and children ob-

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Byrnes Bases U. S. War Aid On Teamwork on All Fronts

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 1 (AP)—James F. Byrnes, newly named Director of War Mobilization, left a promise with the nation today that squabbling governmental agencies would be streamlined into an efficient war machine—but how the chief of America's home front plans to do it was kept to himself.

He gave the broad outline of his plan last night to a shirt-sleeved throng of home folks, gathered in Spartanburg's baseball park for a cotton-goes-to-war celebration.

"Your Government has no right to call upon you to work as a team if it is not going to demand of Government officials that they work as a team," said Mr. Byrnes in his first address since President Roosevelt named him to the new post.

"I admit that officials of the Government have made mistakes. That is to be expected of human beings. But the people have a right to expect Government officials to sacrifice all price of opinion and co-operate just as officers of the Army and Navy are required to co-operate."

Solidification of Effort

"We must be just," he continued. "There have been controversies in government."

Mr. Byrnes said, however, that America's great armament production had demonstrated "that these controversies and their effect upon the war effort have been exaggerated."

"The President has taken new and resolute action designed to unify and solidify our war efforts on the home front," he added. "As part of this action, he has designated me as Director of the Office of War Mobilization. . . . I pledge you that I shall do all in my power to bring about the same co-ordination of effort among the civilian and governmental forces that exists on the military fronts."

Mr. Byrnes buttressed his promise with hard figures of United States war production. He disclosed that:

"The 100,000th plane manufactured since we began our war production program came off the assembly line today. (Yesterday)

"During this year, we will double the size of our fleet.

"We are building merchant ships four times as fast as they are being sunk."

Ship Program Speeded

He added that 100 fighting ships were finished in the first five months of 1943.

Mr. Byrnes declared that the United States was rapidly forging ahead of the Axis in war production and added that "We are now girding ourselves not for a single attack on a single front, but for many attacks on many fronts. . . ."

How Mr. Byrnes expects to establish team work among rival Federal agencies was still his secret as he headed back to Washington.

To all questions he made the same reply:

"I have nothing to say at this time. I will have nothing to say until after the committee holds its first meeting."

Byrnes speech text: Page 9.

Heroes of African Drive Relate Their Experiences

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor
United States Army Approved

FORT DEVENS, Mass., May 26 (Delayed)—A tank company commander's thrilling experience of a direct hit on his General Grant M-3 as he directed maneuvers from its open turret;

A bombardier's graphic story of being carried back into his bomber by the wind after the plexiglas nose in which he was stationed had been shattered by antiaircraft fire;

A half-trac driver's vivid description of being strafed by enemy machine-gun bullets as he lay wounded following the bombing of the tank destroyer he was guiding.

These were among the various personal accounts related here today by three Purple Heart recipients among casualties from the North African front now recuperating at Lovell General Hospital.

Action described by Capt. James P. Mayshark took place during a December morning in an open pass between two hills about six miles north of Medjez-el-Bab.

Cut Off by Germans

"My mission at that time was to relieve part of a battalion of field artillery which had been cut off by the Germans," he said. "As soon as I was able to get the rest of my company—16 other tanks—into position there to attack the antitank guns, my own tank was hit. The shell came in just below the turret where I was standing. I jumped out and the tank caught fire immediately. I never have found out whether the rest of my crew escaped or not.

"My leg was broken when I jumped and I was taken back to a field first-aid station on the back of one of my officers' tanks, and later to a field hospital, though I don't remember much about it. Later I was transferred to a French hospital at Algiers, and some weeks after went to England, and now we are back in good old U. S. A."

Captain Mayshark, a graduate of Lehigh University '36, where he played end on the football squad, was inducted in October, 1940, being transferred to the armored forces in April, 1941. His company was among the first invasion forces to enter North Africa, and he saw his first action late last year.

Mrs. Mayshark has been visiting the Captain at the Lovell Hospital, leaving behind her at Louisville, Ky., their four-months-old baby, Mary, whom the Captain has not seen as yet.

Staff Sergeant William R. Shortridge, a navigator-bombardier, was attached to a B-26, two-engined bomber operating out from Algiers last December, when his plane was hit four times by enemy antiaircraft guns.

"I was the only one in the plane who was wounded," he said, "though the co-pilot had his controls shot away. The gunfire fractured both my legs and blew the plexiglas nose off the plane. But I had no trouble getting back into the plane—in fact, less trouble than I usually had getting into the nose. The wind carried me back. Approximately 150 rounds of ammunition exploded and I was hit several times in the arm.

"On arrival back at the base we were obliged to make a crash landing, as the hydraulics had jammed. The plane was washed out completely. There were no other casualties among the six-man crew, however, and the pilot received a medal for his skillful landing.

"I had been on four missions following landing in Africa. The first of these was at Gabes, the second at Sfax, the third at Sousse, and the last at Tunis. In each instance, airports were our objectives, and we got 19 planes that were grounded."

Sergeant Shortridge, who hails from Glenwood, Ky., is married and has a six-year-old daughter, Stella Frances. After hospital care in Algiers, he was transferred to England, where he received his Purple Heart award, and later came to Lovell General Hospital.

Screaming whistle of a bomb overhead, which he thought was surely going to drop into his hip pocket, was the experience related by Private Franklin Ledbetter, pdriver of a half-trac from which he hastily scrambled as the bomb made a direct hit.

Strafed Again

Later, as he lay wounded near by, receiving first-aid from members of his own crew, he was strafed time and again by machine-gun bullets as wave after wave of dive bombers swept the area.

Landing at St. Cloud last November, Private Ledbetter's company was sent out to relieve tanks which were being swung into position near Oran. "There was some opposition from the Germans as we were unloading," he said, "some trench batteries shelling us. But the ship was moved back out of range, and we got ashore. Our mission was to hold the airport where Doolittle's planes were to land.

"Later, near Mateur, we ran into a bunch of machine-gun nests. We were fired upon from three directions; both flanks and from in front. I didn't see many hits. Our half-tracs were camouflaged with nets, and there was some natural camouflage—cactus and shrubs.

"We were not supposed to make any advancement, merely to hold the enemy until we could get more reinforcements. We had 30-caliber and 50-caliber guns on the half-tracks, also 37mm. guns. During a barrage laid down by the Nazi dive bombers my vehicle was hit.

"The dive bombers came in wave after wave of from three to five planes, and after I had jumped, breaking my leg, I lay there near the burning vehicles waiting for a chance to crawl away. The heat from the burning half-tracs was blistering my skin, but with help from the first aid soldiers, I was able to move away.

"Time after time, the bombers swept over us, spraying us with machine-gun bullets. I got three in my leg while lying on the stretcher. After about three hours there was a lull in the bombing and the boys carried me back to the first-aid station. Later I was taken to a hospital in Algiers, and then to England."

Private Ledbetter is married, his wife living in New York City where he was employed in the New York City Hospital before his induction in March, 1941. They have no children.

Buy Cantilever Shoes for Foot Comfort

Your No. "17" Coupon expires June 15th.

Be sure to get the most in shoe value and comfort.

$8.95

Buy Cantilevers now while stocks are complete

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Cantilever Shoe Shop
145 Tremont Street, Third Floor
OVER S. S. PIERCE'S NEW STORE
BOSTON

Active in the Food-for-Victory Drive

Reginald R. Stebbins

Members of Monadnock 4-H Dairy Club

Organized only three years ago, the Monadnock Region 4-H Dairy Club in Cheshire County, N. H., is now contributing through its members about 20,000 quarts of milk a month to the nation's food supply. Shown above, Phyllis, Ethelyn, and Beatrice Starkey (left to right) of Keene, N. H., proudly hold three of their registered Guernseys. As a result of 4-H Club work, these three girls and two older brothers now own a herd of 24 animals.

Legislature Slated To End This Week

Prorogation of the Massachusetts Legislature by the end of this week was the goal set by the Legislative leaders on Beacon Hill today.

At the opening of today's session the Senate President, Jarvis Hunt, announced that it was his desire and that of the Speaker of the House that the 1943 session conclude its work this week. He appealed for all committees to report on outstanding bills as quickly as possible.

Of 149 matters still unreported, 67 have been given public hearing but await executive committee action; 29 have been assigned for future hearing; and 53 have not yet been assigned.

New Hampshire Youths Busy On the Food Production Front

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEENE, N. H., June 1—Granite State youth are in action today on the food production front. Enthusiastic members of the Monadnock Region 4-H Dairy Club in Cheshire County, organized only three years ago, are today contributing about 20,000 quarts of milk, or the equivalent of 2,100 pounds of butter each month to this fighting nation's food supply.

By fall, 14 more cows will be in production to make a total of 39 dairy cows producing food for Victory as a result of this organized club work. The success story of this Club's activities reads almost like a movie script.

Three years ago, Howard Goodnow of West Swanzey, borrowed money from the bank to buy a little registered Guernsey heifer. He paid this money back and with his brother, George, bought another heifer the next year. The first heifer freshened and produced a heifer calf. She is now milking over 14 quarts per day which provides plenty of milk and butter for the family.

By early fall, the second heifer will be in production and this family will have butter or milk to sell. In a few years they will have a Guernsey herd. With poultry and dairy projects these two boys can about take care of the family's food needs.

Just a few miles north of Keene lives the Starkey family. The two boys are now away from home, doing their share to insure Victory. The three girls, Phyllis, Ethelyn and Beatrice, carry poultry, garden, canning, clothing, and dairy projects as their contribution to this fighting nation.

Phyllis bought her first Guernsey heifer three years ago, with her sisters and brothers following this example soon afterwards. Later, she bought two more heifers and won two animals as prizes for her outstanding work.

The five Starkeys now own a herd of 24 dairy animals. Eight of these are milking cows that produce an average of more than 40 pounds of milk a day. They do the work, too.

Just three years ago Mr. and Mrs. MacKenzie helped their young son, Warren, select and buy a registered Guernsey heifer. Later, they became so enthusiastic about dairying that they went out and bought a few more heifers and a registered bull as a foundation for a herd. At that time Mr. MacKenzie was driving a bread truck. Now, just three years later, the picture is entirely changed. He is delivering the milk produced by this herd of Guernseys. The day material for this story was gathered he delivered 355 quarts of milk in Keene, N. H.

Numerous other examples could be cited to show the results of cooperation among organizations in promoting this vital activity. The plan for this calf club was instigated by The American Guernsey Cattle Club in co-operation with the Monadnock Region Association, and is supervised directly by Cheshire County Club Agent Mary Hall of Keene. The record speaks for itself.

Foreman Says Jury Urged Impounding Timilty's $37,000

Continued from Page 1

Captain's mother-in-law had paid $2,200 for a summer place, but then Mr. Bushnell characterized it as a "mansion." The other specification averred that Mr. Bushnell told the Jury he had a picture of three Packard cars allegedly belonging to the Captain.

No effort has been made on his part to identify his informers, the Captain said.

Under direct examination by his counsel, William H. Lewis, the witness testified that at the jury session Mr. Bushnell asked whether he had a banking account, a safety deposit box, and a checking account, and what he did with his weekly check.

Judge Donnelly excluded a question on Mr. Bushnell's attitude when confronted with an answer in the Jury room regarded as unsatisfactory to the prosecutor.

Captain Keating further testified that he would not prefer charges against a lieutenant and a sergeant for not keeping a "pocket filler" or record of investigations until the Captain himself had investigated the conduct of his staff.

The sergeant, Arthur R. Eunson, one of the defendants who also took the stand this morning, testified he was not required to keep a pocket filler but only memoranda of his activities.

In support of his affdavit seeking abatement Sergeant Eunson also said that Mr. Bushnell had criticized his memory. Admitting he had substantially replied "I don't know" and "I don't remember" in the jury sessions the defendant said Mr. Bushnell commented: "You make arrests with that memory!"

James R. Claflin, Deputy Superintendent of Police for the past nine years, took the stand to testify that he gave no response to three identical questions put by Mr. Bushnell as to wether a police report on gambling conditions "was the bunk."

Butter Joins Other Foods In Playing a Shortage Role

Continued from Page 1

meat point values, will become effective on Sunday.

The OPA further promises an early roll-back in the prices of meats and coffee. Lower meat prices were to have become effective today, but were ordered delayed until the roll-back "subsidy" program could be made effective.

Meantime, consumers generally are asking the question: "What's happened to poultry?" Production unquestionably is entering a peak period, but there's been a complete breakdown of distribution through legitimate channels.

In peacetime, from 90 to 95 per cent of poultry production goes to market as follows: "Hucksters," or what OPA calls "truckers," go into producing areas and buy poultry at the lowest possible prices. They then take the poultry to a processor and sell it to him at the highest price they can get. The margin between the two prices is their profit on the transaction.

The processor prepares the birds for market, sells them to jobbers or wholesalers, who in turn store them and later sell them to the consumer through the retail stores.

But OPA has now established a ceiling price of 28½ cents a pound at the farm. And the highest price the "trucker" can charge the processor is 28½ cents a pound—exactly the same price he pays the farmer if the farmer asks for ceiling prices for his poultry.

Asking Ceiling

Obviously the farmer is asking ceiling prices. And just as obviously the "Trucker" can only operate on an over-the-market price, if he operates at all. He is operating on this basis, and today is buying from 75 to 85 per cent of production for resale at higher than ceiling prices. And he's finding a ready market for all he can procure. This means that the honest dealer will have no opportunity to buy poultry as long as this price situation exists.

"We are at the crossroads—at the point where there must either be a slight increase in prices to keep the distribution of foodstuffs in legitimate channels, or else we must face rapidly growing black markets," declared Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' Association, today.

OPA regulations, Mr. McCabe continued, allow for certain regional adjustments in prices in cases of severe local shortages. "This adjustment should be made immediately," he said. "Allow the 'trucker' to charge the processor 30½ cents a pound for the poultry which he buys at 28½ cents from the farmer.

"The processor needs 6 cents for handling the bird, so allow him to sell to the wholesaler or jobber for 36½ cents, instead of the present 35-cent price. The jobber or wholesaler is willing to operate on a 1-cent margin. This would mean a price of 37½ cents to the retailer, who could then sell at 1.20 over his net cost, or 45 cents a pound.

"The consumer would pay 1 cent more per pound," Mr. McCabe pointed out, "but obviously would be paying less on a legitimate basis than he would have to pay on an illegitimate basis." And the retailer would have poultry to sell.

Brookline School Fete

Brookline High School will hold its Centennial Celebration on Saturday, June 5. A simple ceremony will be held, consisting of a reunion of all alumni. It is expected that at least 1,500 persons will be present. The exercises will be held at the High School.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain Tonight

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderately cool with rain tonight; slowly rising temperature with scattered showers Wednesday forenoon; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine: Continued moderately cool tonight and Wednesday forenoon; intermittent rain late tonight or Wednesday forenoon.

New Hampshire: Continued moderately cool tonight and Wednesday forenoon; intermittent rain tonight and Wednesday forenoon.

Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Continued moderately cool with rain tonight; slowly rising temperature with scattered showers Wednesday forenoon.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:21 p. m.: height 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 11:55 a. m.: height 9.3 feet.

Filene's
BOSTON

Street Floor
Men's Store

Your size is here in Filene Exclusive

CAPE COD
White Shirts, $2.50

A New England institution! White broadcloth, Sanforized, guaranteeing them not to shrink more than 1% below the marked size. Collar attached and neckband styles. And the neckband style meets the dress regulations of Commissioned Officers, Chief Petty Officers, and Warrant Officers in the Navy and Coast Guard. $2.50.

Teamsters Partly Yield To the NWLB

Organized labor's sharpest collision with the Federal Government in New England during many months partly relaxed today when the teamsters' union stood aside and permitted delivery of liquid caustic soda to the New Bedford Rayon Company.

However, the other big bottleneck to the plant's operation, sulphuric acid, got no relief. Nor was any yarn, which has piled up in the plant and is badlly needed for war purposes, shipped out across the union's blockade. Aside from the custic soda, everything else continued to be tied up.

It was only after the War Labor Board ordered the union to stop its blockade of the big plant that it yielded any ground. The Board had threatened to turn the dispute over to President Roosevelt, without result.

This is one of the most curious stoppages that has occurred during the war. There was no strike, there was no picket line, and yet a plant of 2,000 employees was faced with closing for failure to get in needed materials.

One driver employed by the company was discharged because he failed to keep up his payment of union dues to the Textile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The company has a closed shop contract with the union, which requires all employees to belong and pay their dues. Under its union contract the management had no option but to let the man go.

But he had joined the teamsters' union of the American Federation of Labor, and the local teamsters' union thereupon gave warning to all suppliers of the plant not to deliver any more goods. That sufficed. Nobody tried.

If this had been an isolated episode, no important deadlock would have developed, in the judgment of labor officials. However, the quarrel between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. over the one man proved only the latest clash between the two big groups which has split the 14,000 textile workers in the city into hostile factions. For many years the A. F. of L. controlled the textile industry there, but a few months ago the C. I. O. won a Labor Relations Board election and took jurisdiction.

That quarrel between the labor organizations continues and its end is not yet in view.

Strike at Shipyard In Somerset Ended At Long Parley

Settlement of the first shipyard strike in Massachusetts, a two-day walkout at the Somerset Shipyard, is announced by Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration.

The deadlock was cleared away at a session at the State House which began at 3 p. m. one day last week and lasted until 3 a. m. the next morning. At 11 p. m. there seemed no hope of agreement, but William C. Horneman of the Board's staff hung on so persistently that he finally succeeded in bringing the two sides together, General Cole said.

Mr. Horneman is one of the Board's veteran industrial relations adjusters.

The yard employs something over 200 men and is engaged in building motor boats for the Army. The stoppage was unauthorized by the union, the Industrial Union of Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"We want to pay tribute to the union's international officers," added General Cole. "They worked as hard as anybody to get the men back to work. They didn't want a strike."

A second but much briefer shipyard walkout followed at the Casey Boat Company of Fairhaven, which is making boats for the Navy. The men went out at 10:30 a. m., the union settled the dispute, and got them back at noon.

Shifting of Jobs Solely For More Pay Is Checked

Beginning today, no employee in essential industry in Greater Boston can change his job solely for the purpose of receiving higher pay.

This is the central provision of the employment agreement of the War Manpower Commission which today placed Boston among the many cities which have these plans of manpower control.

"The purpose is to promote the most effective utilization of our labor in the Boston area, to prevent pirating, undue migration and excessive turnover and absenteeism," Leon J. Kowal, Chairman of the committee drawing the agreement, said here today.

"The plan, which went into effect upon approval of Joseph A. Smith, Regional Director of the War Manpower Commission, sets out the conditions under which an employee can transfer from one war job to another as follows:

"When the worker is competent to perform at a higher skill; when employed part-time; when he lives an unreasonable distance from the place of his employer and can get a job substantially closer home; when laid off; and for other compelling personal reasons, such as health, physical incapacity—the job too much for him, etc.

"Employers who have been wooing workers away from other employers by advertising and promises of bigger pay will be checked, and migration of workers into this area will be controlled."

Working out of the Boston agreement has been in process for a number of weeks. Such plans have been adopted in half a dozen other New England cities and in scores elsewhere in the country.

The committee making up the Boston plan, which follows the general pattern of all the rest, was drawn equally from industry and labor. The industry spokesmen consisted of Horace Houghton, Assistant to the General Manager of the Fore River and Hingham Yards of the Bethlehem Steel Company; J. Frank Dorney, Works Manager of the Walworth Company, South Boston; Frank Sawyer, President of the Checker Taxi Company, Boston; R. H. Blanchard, Vice-President of the Hood Rubber Company, Watertown, and E. B. Freeman, President of the B. F. Sturtevant Company, Hyde Park.

The labor men were Daniel J. Goggin, President of the Boston Central Labor Union, and Frank O'Toole, General Agent of the Building and Construction Trades Council of Metropolitan Boston, for the American Federation of Labor; for the Congress of Industrial Organizations, Francis F. Carmichael, New England Regional Director of the C. I. O., and Jacob Blume, Manager of the Boston Joint Board of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers; and also Harold D. Ulrich, Chairman of the standard railroad organizations in this area.

'Centralized' Gasoline Selling Not an Immediate Probability

Loud protest from gasoline dealers and others over the possibility that certain filling stations might be singled out to supply doctors, hospitals, undertakers, firemen and police with essential gasoline quieted down today as fuller clarification came from the State Office of Price Administration.

"We hope it won't have to be done at all," declared Director Lawrence J. Bresnahan today, "and if it is put into effect, it will only be done after three-way consultation between OPA, the Retail Gasoline Dealers' Association of Massachusetts, and the petroleum industry's Supply and Distribution Committee. Even then it will require approval from Paul O'Leary, Deputy OPA Administrator in charge of rationing at Washington."

Mr. Bresnahan has instructed local rationing boards—which he has termed, "the eyes and ears of the State OPA"—to keep a close watch locally to see whether an emergency situation is developing that would require designation of "necessity" filling stations. "If a board feels an emergency exists," Mr. Bresnahan's instructions read, "The Chairman should recommend the filling station which, by reason of location and customary type of patronage, is best qualified to serve the emergency needs."

Receipt of these instructions Saturday resulted in a protest from Frederick H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Dealers Association, but after conferring with the Massachusetts OPA Director, he declared himself in agreement with the plan and withdrew objections.

If the regulation goes into effect it will merely mean, Mr. Bresnahan explained, that the designated station will be permitted to discriminate among its customers to the extent of giving preference to "essential" users. At present, filling stations must honor all ration coupons equally.

Meanwhile, the week end brought forth the long-awaited priority list which will govern the granting of supplemental gasoline allotments to "a limited number" of commercial vehicle operators in the northeast.

Few were expected to be able to qualify under the list, and even fewer could receive a full restoration of the recent 40 per cent reduction, the Office of Defense Transportation predicted. For all operators not covered by the list, ODT said, the reduction "probably will be continued for the rest of the year in the shortage area."

These are eligible to apply for supplemental gasoline:

1. A property carrier hauling supplies for the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission, or lend-lease for export.
2. A passenger carrier furnishing vital public transportation service.
3. A property carrier serving the basic operations of an essential industry as defined by the War Production Board.
4. A passenger or property carrier who can prove that services necessary to the war effort or the essential civilian economy would be unduly restricted without additional gasoline.

Compulsory Workman's Compensation Insurance Law Is Urged at Hearing

A compulsory State workman's compensation insurance law to provide benefits for workers in all plants employing six or more was urged today at a hearing before the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts House of Representatives.

Stating that there are 40,000 employers who are not providing insurance for their workers, Mrs. Emma Tousant of Quincy, Chairman of the Industrial Board, warned that unless such insurance is provided the burden of caring for injured workers will eventually fall upon the cities and towns of the Commonwealth.

Explaining that there are 60,000 insured employers Mrs. Tousant said that approximately 40,000 do not carry insurance. She estimated that the cost of administering the new compulsory insurance bill would be about $87,000.

A provision on the bill, which was reported favorably by the Committee on State Administration, permits firms to maintain self-insurance by posting bonds of securities with the State Treasurer in amounts sufficient to satisfy the Industrial Accident Board.

Several spokesmen representing railroads and trucking interests asked that firms subject to control by the Interstate Commerce Commission be exempted from the proposed State law. Benefits to workers under the Federal setup, they asserted, are greater than those which would be provided under the State system.

John W. Downs, counsel for the Massachusetts Insurance Federation, said the State would collect about $300,000 in new taxes on premiums paid under the compulsory feature of the bill. This, he said, would offset the administrative costs of the bill.

Waacs Learning About Radio Waves

By a Staff Photographer

Six Months of Training Under Way

Under the direction of the Army Signal Corps, a group of WAAC recruits began an intensive six months' radio training course today at the Boston Teachers College. The girls are shown with their instructor, Col. James E. Van Horn. Another class will begin training on June 16 at this school, one of the first of its kind in the nation. Other classes will be begun every two weeks until the quota of 120 students is reached. Candidates for enlistment may apply at Army Signal Corps Headquarters, 730 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Anna E. Herzog, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newton, in the Church Edifice, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville, at 8 p. m.

Wednesday

A talk on "Recent Accessions", will be given by Mrs. Tanner in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Entered as second class matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

New Acts Brace The Home Front For Hawaiians

Hawaii's Legislature has just ended its first regular biennial session since Pearl Harbor. A discussion of its accomplishments and an analysis of some of its major actions appear in two articles of which this is the first.

By William Norwood

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—While this Territory is still gaining military strength daily, the home front in Hawaii has been reinforced by new legislation to help the civilian government carry extra burdens and withstand wartime pressures.

Accomplishments of the Hawaiian Legislature during the first regular biennial session since the beginning of the war are regarded here as adding many a well-placed nail and brace to the governmental structure.

Assembled in the throne room and senate chambers of historic Iolani Palace in Honolulu, formerly occupied by Hawaiian royalty, the lawmakers pushed through a program of legislation in the allotted 60-day period with a minimum of political rivalry between the Republican majority and the Democratic minority.

At the request of Gov. Ingram M. Stainback a high priority was given to measures allied to the war program or to problems resulting from war activities. With few exceptions the Governor's recommendations have been enacted into law.

Faced a Challenge

Veteran observers here not only look upon the recent session as among the most productive and progressive in the history of Hawaii, but they also see the work of the legislators as an answer to some skeptics who favored suspension of normal procedure for the duration and maintenance of full military control.

When the legislators convened in February they faced an unprecedented challenge. For more than a year their constituents and they themselves had been under strict military rule. The people of Hawaii were impressed, and in general favorably, with swift procedures and accomplishments of martial law. It was up to the legislators to demonstrate that the durable "old bus" would make the grade just as surely, if not as speedily, as the flashy new model which had much more power but inferior brakes. So with many a skeptical eye upon them the senators and representatives from Oahu, Kauai, Maui, Molokai and Hawaii settled down to labor.

Late one night, 60 working days later, while the bright light streamed from opened windows of Iolani Palace [by special permission of military authorities] and blackout-weary Honoluluans basked in the means, the lawmakers leaned back from their old koa wood desks, listened to Hawaiian music and song. Some got up and danced. Their job was done.

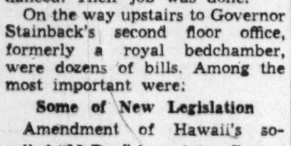
On the way upstairs to Governor Stainback's second floor office, formerly a royal bedchamber, were dozens of bills. Among the most important were:

Some of New Legislation

Amendment of Hawaii's so-called "M-Day" law giving Governor Stainback augmented wartime power; appropriation of $35,412,000 to cover expenses of the largest budget in Hawaii's history; approval of a pay-as-you-go 2 per cent territorial withholding tax on all personal income and dividends, expected to yield about $4,000,000 in revenues in 1943; extension of the Governor's authority over local police; a bill providing for free kindergartens in Hawaii as part of the tax-supported school program; continued support of vocational education, instruction in vocational agriculture, diversified farming and farm mechanics, establishment of a division of vocational and educational guidance in the public school system; laws regulating labor unions (pocket vetoed by the Governor) and foreign language schools; new laws to combat juvenile delinquency and family breakdown and other social difficulties produced by the war, including a measure to increase the maximum fine for drunkenness from $12 to $100.

Observers here regard this grist of legislation as evidence of Hawaii's capacity for self-government and as proof of the enduring utility of the democratic legislative process even in a warfront environment.

PROPINQUITY



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Ferry Pilots Graduate

Associated Press from United States Army

Women Extend Activities in the Air

Members of the nation's second group of women pilots trained by the Army Air Forces Flying Training Command were graduated at their school at Sweetwater, Texas, May 27. Here a portion of the group walks along the flight line to begin hops which took them to air transport command stations throughout the country.

Economic Collaboration Held Essential to Peace

"The Six Pillars of Peace" outlined by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America through its Commission to Study the Bases of a Just and Durable Peace, are presented in a series of articles. Outstanding authorities are discussing each pillar in order. Today's article, third in the series, takes up the second pillar. The final article of conclusions is to be by the Rev. Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, Pastor of Riverside Church in New York City.

By Sumner Welles

United States Undersecretary of State

The second point in the Commission's statement reads as follows:

"The Peace must make provision for bringing within the scope of international agreement those economic and financial acts of national governments which have widespread international repercussions."

This seems to me the plainest common sense. Friendship between peoples, and political collaboration betweeff governments, cannot be achieved or successfully maintained if collaboration in economic matters fails. For the economic acts of governments affect the personal prosperity of individuals. The price of crops, the chance to get or hold a job, the supply and price of goods on merchants' shelves, the money to pay off the mortgage, these are the realities that lie behind and are affected by the wise or unwise acts and policies of governments.

And when those acts of government, as has often been the case, reach out in their effects across the boundaries of States, and deprive human beings in near or distant lands abroad of work, or of a market, or of the materials they need for their livelihood, then it should not be surprising that their resentment shows itself in action. Real and lasting friendships between large groups of people depend in the long run on their being willing to co-operate in the fundamental business of earning a living.

The United Nations stand committed to a co-operative program. The Fourth point of the Atlantic Charter, which they have all subscribed, expresses their common desire "to further the enjoyment by all Ctates, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity," and the Fifth point bespeaks their common wish "to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic advancement, and social security." That collaboration started in practice with their alliance in the war, with combined efforts to utilize their pooled resources in the most effective ways to hasten complete victory over the Axis powers, and with mutual-aid agreements for this same purpose.

Six Pillars of Peace

1. Political collaboration between the United Nations and ultimately all nations.
2. Collaboration on economic and financial matters of world-wide import.
3. Adaptation of the world's treaty structure to changing conditions.
4. Assurance, through international organization, of ultimate autonomy for subject peoples.
5. Control of armaments.
6. Establishment of the principle of the rights of peoples everywhere to intellectual and religious liberty.

In these agreements with a growing number of our Allies mutual pledges have been exchanged to seek, through agreed action, the attainment of all the economic objectives of the Atlantic Charter, and specifically, "the expansion, by appropriate international and domestic measures, of production, employment, and the exchange and consumption of goods, which are the material foundations of the liberty and welfare of all peoples: . . . the elimination of all forms of discriminatory treatment in international commerce, and . . . the reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers." This wartime collaboration has moved forward to the problems of the peace with the conference on food and agriculture, the preparations for relief and reconstruction in the devastated areas, the discussions about stabilizing currencies, and the reciprocal trade-agreements program.

At this very moment, the Congress is considering legislation to extend the trade-agreements authority. As I recently stated, "the decision about the trade-agreements authority is not the only choice, or the most difficult, that the people of the United States will have to make about the foundations of the peace. But it is fundamental, and it happens to come first in time. Our action on it will be an acid test of our intentions."

The general direction of international collaboration has been charter, and the work is underway. What remains, and it is a task for many men for many years in many lands, is so to remake our relations with each other, in loyal and co-operative effort, that the great productive forces which technology has brought within our sight may function freely for the prosperity and benefit of all. The active help of all men and women of good will is needed to make that effort a success. Only as it moves forward with gathering momentum can we begin to be assured that the great hopes of the future, freedom from want and fear, are more than empty words.

Welles Lists Rules For World Peace

DURHAM, N. C., June 1 (AP)—A set of "cardinal principles" on which to build a world organization to keep peace after the war was laid down yesterday by Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles.

Mr. Welles, declaring it would be premature to blueprint postwar plans now, proposed instead a gradual evolution of an international organization during the "chaotic" transition period that will follow the end of hostilities.

Any such organization, he said in a commencement address prepared for the North Carolina College for Negroes, must be based on these principles:

"A combination of armed forces made available by the powers which are prepared to do so, which may be used regionally or on a broader scale," to prevent aggression and enforce peace.

"An international tribunal to which international controversies can be referred and in which international confidence can be safely placed.

"An efficient international method for the outlawing of certain kinds of armaments and for the inspection of all national armaments.

"Creation of appropriate and practical technical organizations to deal with economic and financial matters, and to advise the United Nations, thereon, so that autarchic commercial and financial policies will not be pursued by individual powers. . . .

"The recognition—not merely in words, but in practice, as in the Western Hemisphere—of the principle of the equal sovereignty of all states, whether great or small. And together with this, the establishment of the principle that the path must be prepared for the freedom and self-government of all peoples who desire their liberty, as soon as they are able to assume that right."

Finally, Mr. Welles said, "There must cease to exist any need for the use of that accursed term 'racial or religious minority.'"

Aluminum Project Probe Demanded

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Representative Walt Horan (R) of Washington demanded in the House May 27 that an investigation be made into the financing of the Aluminum Company of Canada's Shipshaw project by the Metals Reserve Company, subsidiary of Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The Representative told the House $68,500,000 had been advanced the Aluminum Company to be repaid in aluminum after the plant was in operation. He declared that the War Production Board had permitted machinery to be sent to the Canadian project while it stopped work on American projects in the Pacific Northwest. He said the agency issued the highest priority rating to the Canadian project that had been given any project in the United States.

Mr. Horan reviewed the Shipshaw contract and declared "and here is where Santa Claus enters the picture."

"This contract assimilated the $25,000,000 down payment and the $25,000,000 loan of the earlier deal by providing an advance of $50,000,000 without interest or obligation except as to the delivery of aluminum."

Representative John M. Coffee (D) of Washington previously had demanded an investigation of the Shipshaw project.

Wisconsin Creek Does $750,000 of Damage

SPARTA, Wis., June 1 (AP)—Little Beaver Creek is quiet again—a little roiled and murky, but murmuring penitently over wreckage swept away in a brief but mighty rampage Sunday.

At midnight Saturday, the stream was placid but by dawn it had sent a 16-foot flood crest smashing through the heart of Sparta's business district, destroying two main bridges, flooding scores of houses and inundating 20 miles of lowland before it was absorbed by the La Crosse River.

Chief of Police Carl Lehman tentatively estimated the damage at $750,000 in an area of 10 square blocks. Sparta's prewar population was about 6,000.

Philadelphia Man Heads Community Chests Group

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—E. A. Roberts, President of the Fidelity Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, was elected President Saturday of Community Chests and Councils, Inc., the National Association of Community Chests and Councils of Social Agencies.

He succeeds Col Robert Cutler, Boston, who resigned in January because of Army duty.

Today
the Army has
a new voice . . .
Industry is helping win the war...
industry must help build a peacetime world
Fighting now is winning the war...
Thinking now can win the peace
Today millions of service men are fighting for "a better world to live in." Other millions of individuals are performing miracles of production through the united efforts of management and wage earners—all of one mind—for "an unconditional surrender."
Tomorrow these millions will be permanently employed in peacetime pursuits provided they—all of one mind—dictate sound peace terms calling for sustained prosperity.
If the world is to prosper, there must be the same cohesion among the United Nations during the transition period and thereafter as now exists during the world-wide conflict. Internal stability here and in other nations can be gained and maintained only by sustained industrial production and by economic interdependence.
The people of this country, in common with the people of other lands, will prosper materially and spiritually when this war is ended but only if insistence, world-wide in scope, is now voiced for A JUST AND DURABLE PEACE.
THE INTERNATIONAL NICKEL COMPANY, INC.
Subsidiary of The International Nickel Company of Canada, Limited
New York, N. Y.
Awarded to Huntington Works
Tomorrow
Industry will put the
Handie-Talkie to work
PERISHABLES

Current Art Exhibitions—Music and Films—Stage News—Daily Dialer

'Artists for Victory' Show Under Art Institute Auspices

By Dorothy Adlow

The Institute of Modern Art is continuing according to schedule. While repair of its recently burned quarters is under way, it offers its present exhibition at the Grace Horne Galleries, 270 Dartmouth Street, where the show will continue through June 19.

Artists for Victory, Inc., became a national institution soon after Pearl Harbor. Its membership includes art societies throughout the country. The New York exhibition, where the pictures now on display in Boston were the prize winners, was conducted by the organization. More than 10,000 items were submitted, and a patient jury of award eventually signalized 19 items for their surpassing qualities. The Grace Horne Galleries shows these pictures to excellent advantage. There are not too many to crowd. There are enough to show the latitude of present-day painting in America.

To a gallery-trotter, continuously viewing the spectacle of art of our day, the "Artists for Victory" show is very significant. It is handpicked, representing the choice, first of a group of artists, and then of a competent jury. Masses of mediocrity were rejected; obviously amateurish efforts discarded; trifling undertakings of hobby painters ignored; fads passed by.

The prize-winning pictures are not by any means invulnerable, and several of the canvases could no doubt have been exchanged for undecorated entrants. There are a few attributes, however, which cannot be denied. All the pictures are painted by practiced artists, given to long preparation, deep reflection, and painstaking craftsmanship. The pat and sleek and improvisatory features, so frequently encountered in painting of our day, are missing.

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All the painters are imbued with the need of operating in relation to a plan, not recording topography with indiscriminate literalness. Some artists emerge beyond the basic, geometric shapes more than others; some prefer to tighten their contours.

Take Niles Spencer, for example. Note the purity of his precisely laid forms in "Waterfront Mill"; the fortuitous, the pliant and the allusive are unknown in the hard and functional lines of design. "Broadway," by Mark Toby, a labyrinth of tenuous lines, triumphs through seeming indecision, tantalizes through unexpected and unconventional markings that may have been inspired by prehistoric Chinese bone engravings, by textiles of primitives, or by some inexplicable dadaistic orientation. Mr. Spencer's artistic affinities are with the adherents of the New Realism, based on machinery and pragmatism; Mark Tobey operates in a visionary world. The two artists seem to be in opposition. Yet the abstraction, "Midtown Manhattan" by Kurt Roesch, shows a reconciliation of the two tendencies.

Jacob Lawrence's "Pool Parlor" is one of the diverting displays in this rather ponderous exhibition. He fuses illustration and decoration without being academic or esoteric. Charles Howard's "Prescience" is an abstract surrealist composition. "South of Scranton" by Peter Blume is a much bemedaled, much discussed composition that has required great skill in presenting its indecipherable commentary on geography. Here again there is a hardness, as though the edges were tooled, a denial of those qualifications which seem to nurture and enliven a creative work of art. The landscapes by John Stewart Curry, John Rogers Cox, and Howard Cook show the methods being evolved by American painters today for depicting our countryside. One painter employs stylizations, another is literal.

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The "String Quartette," by Technical Sergeant Jack Levine, is the one Bostonian prize-winner. Jack Levine was first trained in the children's classes of the Boston Museum. There seems no immediate connection between his early instruction and the present composition, which was begun when he was 19. The revelation of expressionism produced a radical change in a young, gifted painter who was well grounded in the works of the masters. There is something expert in the way this group of instrumentalists has been composed, colored, characterized. The picture shows the fertile talent of the young artist whose subsequent pictures have carried on the same vivid, courageous and poignant manner. Certainly this canvas provides the present exhibition with a zest that has been lost by many other painters caught in the web of theory.

The first prize went to Ivan Le Lorraine Albright, painter of "That Which I Should Have Done, I Did Not Do." This picture has been widely publicized and discussed. It is the kind of canvas that is provocative and bewildering. It is a tour de force of reproduction, for Mr. Albright possesses an uncanny though not uncommon talent for painting things with a literalness that entices or tricks the eye. He is to be applauded for his adroitness.

As for the subject, which is macabre, it does not bear out the title which ostensibly characterizes this exhibition, "Artists for Victory." If anything, the picture betokens negation, failure, and defeat. The beauty that lies therein is presented with an ironic twist. Certainly Mr. Albright's picture is no happy summary of his time.

'The Heaving Line' by Arthur Briscoe

Etching currently on exhibition at the Boston Public Library

Pops Programs

Tonight

Lorraine, March.....Ganne
Overture to "The Impresario".....Mozart
Polka and Russian Dance from "The Golden Age".....Shostakovitch
Violin Concerto in D.....Paganini
Soloist: Viviane Bertolami
Piano Concerto in E minor.....Chopin
Soloist: Sophie Jacynowicz
"España," Rhapsody.....Chabrier
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home".....Morton Gould
"Strike up the Band".....Gershwin

Wednesday, June 2

Military Polonaise.....Chopin-Glazounoff
Finale, Symphony No. 7.....Beethoven
From the Irish Symphony (Fair Day —Scherzo).....Harty
Largo from "Xerxes".....Handel
Victor Herbert Favorites
Arranged by Sanford
Dagger Dance from "Natoma".....Irish
Rhapsody.....Victor Herbert
"The Shamrock," Selection of Irish Airs.....Arranged by Myddleton
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home".....Morton Gould
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge

Thursday, June 3

"Pomp and Circumstance," March.....Elgar
Overture to "Zampa".....Herold
Minuet for Strings.....Bolzoni
Polovetsian Dances from "Prince Igor".....Borodin
Suite from "Rodeo".....Copland
Ouverture Solennelle, "1812".....Tchaikovsky
Rhapsody in Blue.....Gershwin
Soloist: Leo Litwin
"Mlle. Modiate," Selection.....Herbert
"Jealousy," Gypsy Tango.....Gade
"Semper Paratus," U. S. Coast Guard Song.....van Boskerck

Friday, June 4

French Military March.....Saint-Saëns
Overture to "The Marriage of Figaro".....Mozart
"Bataan," Tone Poem.....McDonald
"Soviet Iron Works".....Mossoloff
"Concertpiece," for Piano and Orchestra.....Weber
Soloist: Leo Litwin
Scherzo from the "New World" Symphony.....Dvořák
"Bolero".....Ravel
"When Johnny Comes Marching Home".....Morton Gould
"Night and Day".....Porter
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge

Saturday, June 5

Polonaise from "Eugene Onegin".....Tchaikovsky
Heroic March (Symphonie Poem) of the RSSA, Bouriati-Mongolie.....Gliere
Overture to "Mignon".....Thomas
"Girls of Baden," Waltzes.....Komzak
"The Ride of the Valkyries".....Wagner
Suite from "Peer Gynt".....Grieg
Intermezzo, "Cavalleria Rusticana".....Mascagni
Gershwiniana, Fantasy on Gershwin Melodies
Pavane from the American Symphonette.....Morton Gould
Entrance of the Gladiators.....Fucik

Art Exhibitions

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Etchings by Arthur Briscoe. Through June.

Boston Symphony Hall—Exhibition of paintings by Glenna Miller.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Water colors by James H. Means. Through June.

Doll and Richards, 140 Newbury Street—Retrospective exhibition of water colors by Lieut. (S. G.) Dwight Shepler, U. S. N. R. Through June 5.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Spring exhibition of paintings, sculpture and miniatures by members of the Guild. Through June 19.

Helman's Print Shop, 5a Park Street—Miscellaneous Prints.

The Houghton Library, Harvard University, Cambridge—Exhibition of Henry James.

Institute of Modern Art (temporary address —270 Dartmouth Street)—Artists for Victory. Through June 18.

Robert C. Vose, 559 Boylston Street—Paintings by Mary Hoover Aiken. Through June 12.

Fogg Museum of Art, Harvard University—Sculpture, pastels, and drawings by Emily Winthrop Miles. Through June.

Museum of Fine Arts—Special exhibition of the Helena Woolworth McCann Collection of Chinese Export Porcelain: European and Near Eastern Embroideries, lent from the collection of Miss Elizabeth Day McCormick. Through June 20. Silver of the Arlington Street Church. Through June.

Exhibitions Outside Boston

Massachusetts

Fitchburg: Fitchburg Art Center—Sixth Salon of Photography. Through June 18.

Worcester: Worcester Art Museum—Exhibition of works by artists of Worcester County.

Rhode Island

Providence: Rhode Island School of Design —Fourth annual exhibition by Rhode Island artists.

News of the Screen

Jean Gabin is to be starred by Universal in a film about the Fighting French, to be called "Glory," written by Julien Duvivier, who wrote and directed Gabin pictures in Paris for years.

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Metro is to make a film version of "On to Oregon," a novel by the late Mrs. Honore Willsie Morrow. The period is 1844.

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Paramount has been granted permission to use a transcription of a radio address by King George in "The Hour Before Dawn."

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Franchot Tone is to appear for Universal with Deanna Durbin in "My Man Godfrey."

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At the Museum of Modern Art, New York, during the first two weeks in June there will be shown a group of films called "Concert on Celluloid," showing such musical artists as José Iturbi, pianist; Vronsky and Babin, duo-pianists, Mildred Dilling, harpist; the Coolidge String Quartet; Emanuel Feuermann, cellist; and Igor Gorin, baritone. The films are of particular interest to students because of the close-ups showing the finger and pedal technique of these artists.

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"The Human Comedy" is having the longest run of any film shown at the Astor Theater, New York, since "Good-bye, Mr. Chips."

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Columbia is to make a film of "Address Unknown," a story in the form of letters, by Kressman Taylor, which appeared first in Story magazine and later was printed in book form.

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Don Wilson, radio announcer, is to make his screen debut in Columbia's "Restless Lady," in which Ann Savage, John Hubbard, Allyn Joslyn, Frank Craven, and Anita Louise will appear.

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Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid, and Alla Nazimova are to be in Warner Brothers' "In Our Time."

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"World of Plenty," a British film, will shortly be distributed in the United States for local showings.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"The Merry Widow," operetta. Starring Kitty Carlisle, Wilbur Evans. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Performances Sunday evenings. No Monday performance.)

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Early to Bed," new musical comedy presented by Richard Koolmar. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theaters

The Barn Playhouse—"Goodbye Again," by Allan Scott, George Haight. 8:30.

Pops

Symphony Hall—Pops Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:15.

Films in Boston

Esquire—"The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 1:, 3:50, 6:45, 9:35. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenberg. 2:40, 5:35, 8:25.

Exeter—"It Comes Up Love," Gloria Jean. 2, 5, 8:05. "Keeper of the Flame," Katharine Hepburn, Spencer Tracy. 3:10, 6:15, 9:30.

Fenway—"The Avengers," Ralph Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 12:30, 3:40, 6:30, 9:35. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:10, 8:15.

Fine Arts—"Don Quixote," Feodor Chaliapin. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Un Carnet de Bal," Raimu and Harry Bauer. 1, 4:20, 7:40

Kenmore—"Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotton. 2:40, 6, 9:30. "Life Begins at 8:30," Monty Woolley, Ida Lupino. 4:35, 8.

Keith Memorial—"White Savage," Maria Montez, Jon Hall, Sabu. 9:30 a. m., 12:04, 2:38, 5:12, 7:46, 10:20. "Cowboy in Manhattan, Frances Langford, Leon Errol. 11:01 a. m., 1:35, 4:09, 6:43, 9:17.

Metropolitan—"China," Alan Ladd, Loretta Young. 10:10 a. m., 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:50. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin, Evelyn Venable. 11:40 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:28.

Majestic—"Frankenstein Meets the Wolfman," Lon Chaney, Bela Lugosi. 11:46 a. m., 2:30, 5:22, 8:10. "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 10:18 a. m., 1:06, 3:54, 6:42, 9:30.

Modern—"The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. 9 a. m., 12, 3:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Northwest Rangers," James Craig. 10:45 a. m., 1:50, 5, 8:10.

Orpheum — "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 9:25 a. m., 12:35, 3:55, 7, 10:25. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 11 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount — "The Avengers," Richard Richardson, Deborah Kerr. 9:35 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 6:30, 9:25. "Salute for Three," Macdonald Carey, Betty Rhodes. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:10, 8:05.

RKO-Boston—"Sherlock Holmes in Washington," 9:38, 11:39 a. m., 1:48, 3:57, 6:06, 8:15, 10:24. Stage Show: 10:48 a. m., 12:54, 3:03, 5:12, 7:21, 9:30.

Seeley—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson. 9:30 a. m., 1:05, 4:30, 8.

South Station Theater: — "The Play Speaks," "Rear Gunner." "Haiti—Land of Dark Majesty," "Trout," "U. S. Army Band," "Unusual Occupations," "El Brendel Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner, Robert Young. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:35, 9:55. "Harrigan's Kids," Bobby Readick, Frank Craven. 1:30, 4:55, 8:15.

Telepix—"Churchill and England," "Trout in the Chilean Sierras," "Ossie Nelson," "Religion in India," "Pete Smith," "World-Wide News Digest," Color cartoons. Continuous 10 a. m., to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Man Trap," Henry Stephenson. 9:35 a.m., 12, 2:25, 4:40, 7:05, 9:15. "Redhead from Manhattan," Lupe Velez. 10:45 a.m., 1:10, 3:30, 5:50, 8:05, 10:15.

Uptown — "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 1, 4:20, 8. "Air Force," James Garfield, Gig Young. 2:05, 5:35, 9:10.

Washington Street Olympia—"Edge of Darkness," Errol Flynn, Ann Sheridan. 10:30 a. m., 2, 5:35, 9:15. "My Heart Belongs to Daddy," Richard Carlson, Martha O'Driscoll. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:15, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Air Force," John Garfield, Bob Young. "Cinderella Swings It." Guy Kibbee, Gloria Warren. 1:48, 7:45.

Allston: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Shadow of a Doubt." Joseph Cotten. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Lady Bodyguard." Eddie Albert.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "The Meanest Man in the World." Jack Benny, Rochester. "Fighting Chetniks." 1:48. Continuous from 6:45.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. "Dr. Gillespie's New Assistant," Lionel Barrymore.

Coolidge Corner: "The Crystal Ball." Ray Milland, Paulette Goddard. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. 1:50, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Tahiti Honey," Simone Simon, Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

Harvard: "They Got Me Covered." Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. "Army Surgeon," James Ellison, Jane Wyatt. 2, 8.

University: "Crystal Ball," Paulette Goddard, Ray Milland. 3:10, 6:30, 9:45. "The Desperadoes." Randolph Scott, Glenn Ford. 3:10, 6:25, 9:40.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey.

Codman Square: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "The Powers Girl," George Murphy, Carole Landis. "Tarzan Triumphs," Johnny Weissmuller. 1:45, 8.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Rudy Vallee. 3:20, 8:20. "The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

Park: "The Meanest Man in the World." Jack Benny, Priscilla Lane. "No Place for a Lady." William Gargan.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Happy Go Lucky," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon."

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bambi." "Reveille with Beverly," Bob Crosby. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "Sherlock Holmes and the Secret Weapon." Basil Rathbone, Nigel Bruce. 1:38, 3:37, 8:15. "Powers Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin, Edmund O'Brien. 2:51, 6:10, 9:29.

Mystic: "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew, Robert Preston. 2:10, 7, 9:55. "Idaho," Roy Rogers, Virginia Ray. 3:20, 8:30.

Maplewood: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. 3:27, 9:12. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea. 1:52, 7:37.

Orpheum: "Reveille with Beverly," Ann Miller, William Wright. 1:55, 7, 9:50. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day. 3:15, 8:25.

Strand: "The Desperadoes," Randolph Scott, Claire Trevor. 3:25, 8:30. "She Has What It Takes," Jinx Falkenburg. 2:15, 7, 9:55.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Immortal Sergeant," Henry Fonda, Maureen O'Hara. "How About It?" Andrew Sisters.

Fellsway: "Shadow of a Doubt." Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Junior Army," Freddie Bartholomew.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith.

NATICK—Colonial: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Rhythm of the Islands," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "The Meanest Man in the World." Jack Benny. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "The Amazing Mrs. Holliday," Deanna Durbin. "Sherlock Holmes' Secret Weapon," Basil Rathbone. 2, 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Night Plane from Chungking," Robert Preston, Ellen Drew. "Lady Bodyguard," E. Albert, Anne Shirley. 2, 8.

Strand: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "He's My Guy," Dick Foran, Irene Hervey. 2, 8.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "Three Hearts for Julia," Ann Sothern, Melvyn Douglas.

Strand: "Andy Hardy's Double Life," Mickey Rooney, Lewis Stone. "Journey for Margaret," Robert Young, Laraine Day.

Capitol: "The Hard Way," Ida Lupino, Dennis Morgan. "We Are the Marines."

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camee: "China Girl," Gene Tierney, George Montgomery. "The Meanest Man in the World," Jack Benny, Rochester. 1:48. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon, Charlie Smith. 3:08, 7:33. "Happy Go Lucky," Mary Martin, Dick Powell. 1:34, 5:16.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. "Night Plane from Chungking," Ellen Drew.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Bin Town," Constance Bennett, Betty Crawford. "Idaho," Roy Rogers.

Coolidge: "Shadow of a Doubt." Teresa Wright, Joseph Cotten. "Reveille with the Groove." Leon Errol.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "In Which We Serve," Noel Coward. "Henry Aldrich Gets Glamour," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 7:45 daily. Sundays continuous from 3 p. m.

WE[illegible]R—[illegible]: "Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Scattergood Survives a Murder," Guy Kibbee.

WINTHROP—Winthrop and State: "Air Force," John Garfield, Gig Young. "Dixie Dugan," James Ellison. 2:30, 7:50.

Maurice Seymour

Lenore Thomas

In "Junior Miss," continuing at the Colonial.

'Jane Eyre' In Offing; 'Sugar' Ends

Mail order reservations are now being made at the Plymouth for the two-week engagement of "Jane Eyre" which opens there Monday night. Sylvia Sidney and Luther Adler are co-starred in a cast which includes Ellen Hall, Teresa Dale, J. W. Austin, and John Ireland.

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"Sugar 'n' Spice," the new revue at the Copley closed Saturday night. It had opened Wednesday afternoon.

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In the New York stage year, which concluded on June 1, 43 plays were produced, nine musical comedies, five revues, 10 revivals, four return engagements, five variety entertainments, and a skating revue. During the previous year there were 57 plays, six musical comedies, two revues, 15 revivals, four variety entertainments, one skating revue, one operetta, and one return engagement. "Life with Father" continues as the long-run leader with 1495 performances.

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The Bucks County Playhouse opens its summer season in the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, with "The Philadelphia Story."

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John Dall has taken the lead in "The Eve of St. Mark," at the Cort Theater, New York, during the absence of William Prince on vacation.

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Elisabeth Bergner is to appear soon in New York in "The Two Mrs. Carrols," which has been acted in England, and had tryout performances in the United States six years ago without coming into New York.

Pageant Planned

Paul Muni and Eddie Cantor are honorary co-chairman of "Rally of Hope and Courage," to be held June 6 at Madison Square Garden, New York. More than 10,000 Jewish children of Greater New York will participate in this pageant. There are to be two choirs, one featuring children's voices, the other including leading synagogue cantors of the city. It is to be an occasion of sympathy and prayer for children of Europe who are suffering from the war.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 2
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; Novelty Knickknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Carlety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News; Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Vesper Time.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music; News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam; drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—La Mar Trio; Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes-Ears of Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.8mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p.m.—Boston Red Sox-St. Louis Browns Baseball Game.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant"; Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:40 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
6:45 p. m.—Dinner concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
7:30 p. m.—Confidentially Yours.
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, News.
8:00 p. m.—Music in Variety.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, News.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review"; Army show
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"The Return of Nick Carter."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Ruby Newman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—"Music That Endures."
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; Alfred Wallenstein, Conductor.

Schola Music Scheduled On Radio Tonight

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Hugh Ross conducts the Schola Cantorum and the Columbia Concert on Invitation to Music in a program consisting of the first chorus from Parker's "Hora Novissima," "Chorus of Priestesses' from Moussorgsky's "Salammbo" and Dvorak's "The American Flag." Soloists are Lorraine Eley, contralto; Donald Rogers, tenor, and George O'Gorman, baritone, CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m.

Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 3 will be performed on Sinfonietta, conducted by Alfred Wallenstein, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Sousa's "Semper Fidelis" will be heard on the American Melody Hour as a salute to the United States Marines. Included in a group of popular favorites to be sung by Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, and Conrad Thibault, baritone, are "Who'll Buy My Violets," "Somewhere a Voice is Calling," "As Time Goes By," "There's A Harbor of Dreamboats" and "Over There," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

Lucille Ball, screen star, will be Al Jolson's guest tonight in a comedy sketch, replacing Monty Woolley who will not be heard on the program for the rest of the current season. Music will be by Gordon Jenkins' orchestra and Jo Stafford, soloist, CBS-WEEI, 8:30 p. m.

Mildred Bailey is Raymond Scott's guest on Jazz Laboratory, appearing with the "Double Daters," singing a group of popular songs, CBS-WEEI, 10 p .m.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English, KGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—News from Home, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.

Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Cultural Program, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English, RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty program, TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela, YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English, RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.

Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz," HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.

London—10:45 p. m.—News & Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 313 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

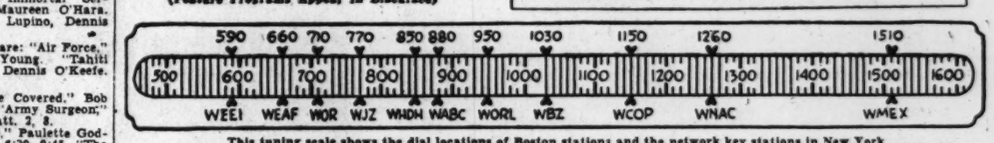
London—11:30 p. m.—Music for "Macbeth," GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00 Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Hawaiian Music
3:15 News Service	Thelma Jergueson, songs	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Browns baseball game	Yesterday's Favorites
3:30 Do You Know Ans.?	Air Express Music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.
3:45 Uncle Sam Presents	Ted Malone: Book Ends	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Browns baseball game	Dinah Shore, songs
4:00 Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Count Basie's Orchestra
4:15 Reporter: News	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch	Brown baseball game	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:30 Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch	Boston Red Sox-St. Louis	Charlie Barnett's Orch.
4:45 Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	Young Widder Brown: sk.	Browns baseball game	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
5:00 Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	Sheelah Carter, news	Freddy Martin's Orch.
5:15 Date Book: Follies	Dick Tracy: sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies
5:30 Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	Highway Patrol: drama	Irish Melodies
5:45 Home Fires Burning	"Captain Midnight": sk.	"Front Page Farrell": sk.	"Superman": sketch	News Service
6:00 News comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport comment
6:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; Sports	Moment Musicale
6:30 J. B. Kennedy, news	Music for Moderns; songs	Alec Templeton: Fighting for Home: variety prgm	News from Abroad	News: Musical Interlude
6:45 News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Lowell Thomas		Sports Music	Sports of the Day
7:00 "I Love a Mystery"	Victor Borge: Orchestra	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, news	March to Victory
7:15 Harry James's Orch.	Dance Orchestra	J. W. Vandercook, news	Treasury Star Parade	Richard Salinger, News
7:30 American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	Kay Ivers; Hum & Strum;	"Confidentially Yours"	Boston School Committee
7:45 Hour: songs; orch.	"You and the War"	Band; Weym'th Air Sta.	Fred Lang, news	Irene Dunn, songs
8:00 Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms; inter-	Music in Variety	Studio Speaker
8:15 Plots Out	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
8:30 Al Jolson Show: Lucille Ball, g'st; News	"Arche and company": comedy variety; guests	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Pass in Review": Army show	"Just Quote Me"
8:45		Horace Heidt's Orchestra		"Just Quote Me"
9:00 Burns and Allen;	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Walter	Gabriel Heatter, news	Variety Hour
9:15 Whiteman's Orch.	Famous Jury Trials	O'Keefe, conductor	News Service	Variety Hour
9:30 "Suspense": drama.	Ina Ray Hutton's Orch.	Fibber McGee and Molly	"The Return of Nick	Variety Hour
9:45 "Suspense": drama.	Orch.; Short Mystery	Fibber McGee and Molly	Carter": drama	Variety Hour
10:00 "Pazz Laboratory"	Maj. George F. Elliot	Bob Hope Variety Show	John B. Hughes, news	News: Defense talk
10:15 "Jazz Laboratory"	Gracie Fields, songs	Bob Hope Variety Show	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Musical program
10:30 Congress Speaks	The World's Most Hon-	Red Skelton and Co.	Paul Schubert, news	Victory Night Watch
10:45 News; World War II	ored Music	Red Skelton and Co.	Musical Roundup	Bob Crosby's Orchestra
11:00 News; Quincy Howe	Bill Bardo's Orchestra	News; Baseball scores	News Service	Larry Clinton's Orch.
11:15 Rideout; Music	Harry Green's Orchestra	What Can I Do?: drama	John Thompson, news	Bob Chester's Orchestra
11:30 Invitation to Music	Fishermen's Program	"Music You Want"	"Sinfonietta": Alfred	Day's End: music
11:45 Schola Canterum	Stars in Revue	"Music You Want"	Wallenstein, conductor	Day's End: News

Wednesday's Programs

WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15 News; Home Town	Newscast	"Dress Parade"; Band	News Views	
7:30 Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Band Box	N. E. Fellowship: religious
7:45 News; War Summary	Musical program; News	Revelle Roundup	"Good Morning"; Salute	N. E. Fellowship: religious
8:00 News of the World	Martin Agronsky, news	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Uncle Sam": drama	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"	Musical Timetable
8:30 Carl Moore's Show	Air Express Music	News Service	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
8:45 Carl Moore: News	Newscast	Herb Lewis; Melodeers	Haven of Rest	Musical Timetable
9:00 Priscilla Portescue	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss Int.	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 Musical 30's	The Breakfast Club	"Uncle Sam": OWI dr.	Ruth Moss Interviews	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 Food Talk	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade	Organ Recital: vocalists	Studio speaker
9:45 Ed McConnell, songs	The Breakfast Club	Military Band; News	Musical Roundup	Studio speaker
10:00 "Valiant Lady"	Isabel Manning Hewson	Lora Lawton, sketch	News commentator	Musical program
10:15 American Stories	Musical Highlights	"The O'Neills": drama	Choir Loft: organ	"Handy Andy"
10:30 Honeymoon Hill	Fishermen's Program	"Helpmate": sketch	Cheer Up Gang: vocal-	Shopping With Marie
10:45 Bachelor's Children	Fishermen's Program

Service Bachelor Wives Form Club

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

They call themselves the Bachelor Wives' Club and meet every other Wednesday evening at the Boston Y. W. C. A. Dropping in on them, you'd probably find the "Afrika Korps" gathered on one side of the room and the "South Pacific element" on the other.

Wives whose husbands are stationed in one or the other of these two areas make up the largest membership of the Club. Common interest naturally draws those together whose husbands are fighting in the same part of the world.

So far, in the not quite three months of the Club's existence, the Bachelor Wives have sought one another's company mainly for its own sake and the pleasure of comparing notes on the latest scuttlebutt (Navy term for rumor) about the movements of their men—especially the possibility of their getting home on leave.

But their energetic leader, Mrs. James M. Faulkner, 2d, formerly of Philadelphia, has ambition for more purposeful activity. Her husband, who has been away 14 months—longer than any other in the group—is a Captain in the United States Marine Corps, stationed in the Southwest Pacific. He has, incidentally, as pretty a reason for winning this war in a hurry as any Marine could ask for. "It" is a dainty figure with golden braids, plus a quick smile and a vivacious poise that is amazing in one just 20.

50 Regular Attendants

Mrs. Faulkner started the Club in response to queries she received while serving as volunteer "housing bureau" for the Officers Wives' Club of the Y. W. C. A. Along with requests for rooms from women whose husbands were studying or on duty here, she began to have wives whose husbands were overseas asking if there wasn't something they could do in the evenings to keep from being so lonely.

Just a handful in the beginning, there are now about 50 regular attendants at the meetings. Most of the women have jobs here. For some, Boston is the home base of their husbands' ships. They represent all the services from the Coast Guard to the Air Corps, and Mrs. Faulkner always has her ear to the ground for others who might enjoy joining the group.

At its meeting tomorrow night the Club will formulate plans for a project suggested by Mrs. Sherman Miles, wife of Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commandant of the First Service Command. Mrs. Miles proposed that they undertake to visit the servicemen's wives who have new babies. Away from home alone, they would welcome the cheer and friendliness of personal visits, she said.

Eager to Co-operate

Mrs. Faulkner has been contacting the hospitals to see if they would supply the names, and has found them eager to co-operate. She thinks this project will be a boon to the Club members as well as to the girls they visit. When you are busy doing something for someone else, you have less time to be lonely yourself, she says.

Mrs. Faulkner would also like to see the Bachelor Wives start a study group on world policy. She believes all the wives and mothers of lads in uniform should be "thinking hard" about the shape of things to come after the fighting ends.

"We're a big league, we women of the fighting men," she says. "We can be a big factor in shaping public opinion in our home towns, and we must be prepared to shape it intelligently.

"If women like us hadn't refused to think hard about the peace that was being made for them the last time, we might not be fighting this war now," is her earnest opinion.

By a Staff Photographer

Keeping Everybody Happy

Mrs. James M. Faulkner, 2d, left, whose husband is in the Southwest Pacific, and Mrs. William Walter Phelps, Jr., whose husband is in Africa, are helping direct the initial activities of the newly formed Bachelor Wives' Club at the Boston Y. W. C. A.

State Federation to Meet

Stuart F. Heinritz will speak on "Taking the Red Tape Out of Government" at the opening session of the annual convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs on Thursday at 10 a. m. The two-day conference will be addressed by a series of distinguished speakers, including Mrs. Susan Haile Richards, Mrs. Nila Magidoff, Col. Carlos P. Romulo, Mrs. Hiram C. Houghton, Jr., Princess Paul Sapieha, and William A. Lydgate. Meetings begin at 10 a. m., 2 p. m., and 8 p. m. on both Thursday and Friday.

Recipe of Baked Ham With Cheese Offered

EDITOR'S NOTE: *There will be published each Tuesday in this column one or two recipes for the use of foods we are being encouraged to include in our menus. The recipes are being supplied through the co-operation of Mrs. Fred Y. Marshall of Milton, Chairman of the American Home Department of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.*

Today's recipe is recommended by Mrs. Grace A. Meigs, American Home Chairman of the Danvers Women's Association.

Baked Ham With Cheese

2 cups bread crumbs
2 cups scalded milk
1 cup cooked minced ham
1 cup cheese, cut up
2 tablespoons butter, melted
1 teaspoon mustard
Salt
Pepper
4 eggs
1 teaspoon baking powder

Soak bread crumbs in scalded milk. Stir in ham, cheese, melted butter, and seasonings. Beat eggs and add with baking powder. Turn into buttered baking dish. Bake ½ hour in moderate oven, 350° F. Watch that the oven gets no hotter.

Juniors to Install

On Saturday at 3 p. m. the Federation's Department of Junior Membership will hold its annual meeting, at which Miss Marjorie A. Burns of West Roxbury will be installed as the new Junior Chairman. Following the evening banquet, Dr. Chandra-Sekhar, Hindu writer, will speak at 8 o'clock.

Everything International

The Inter-Club Council of the International Institute is planning a gala international evening on June 4. The fun begins at 8 o'clock—dancing, entertainment, and refreshments. On Saturday at the same hour the Institute's Norwegian Group will meet.

Army Course At Harvard Is To Start Soon

War Activities in New England

Under the Army's new Specialized Training Program which today began functioning at Harvard University and other institutions, one of the few wartime ways of gaining a college education became available to selected enlisted men.

At Harvard, 75 men were expected to arrive today as the vanguard of a contingent of 250 men to begin formal study on June 14 in two schools: Personnel Psychology and Advanced Phase of Foreign Area and Language Studies.

Harvard has been named for consideration for other types of Army training at Army expense under the new program, and more assignees are expected later.

Notification has already been received from the Navy to expect 960 men under the Navy's "college education" program beginning July 1.

Both services expect to account for 5,500 men in uniform at Harvard after July 1, including many courses already under way.

From Brown University's Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps, 116 men arrived at Harvard yesterday for a two-week "land cruise," taking the place of the usual sea cruise given to the cadets in summer. The men are living and eating in Kirkland House and are visiting Naval installations in the vicinity. Other colleges are to send similar contingents later.

Other New England colleges among the 145 designated by the Army for its Specialized Training Program include: University of New Hampshire, Norwich University, Yale University, Rhode Island State College, University of Connecticut, University of Maine, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston University, Tufts College, Dartmouth College, and the University of Vermont.

WAAC Recruiting

Providing longer hours for inquiries by WAAC applicants, the Recruiting Centers for the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps at 355 Boylston Street and 1065 Commonwealth Avenue are remaining open until 8:30 p. m. Mondays through Saturdays.

The hours of 8 a. m. until 6 p. m. will be observed at the WAAC stations at 59 Congress Street and 186 Tremont Street and the booths on Boston Common and in North Station.

Marine League

Judge Alexander F. Ormsby of Jersey City, N. J., National Commander of the Marine Corps League, will visit Boston in a three-day inspection tour beginning June 11, it was announced today.

The visit will coincide with the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the Battle of Belleau Woods and the launching of the League's occupational rehabilitation program in Massachusetts, one of the most comprehensive movements inaugurated by any organization to meet one of the war problems of Marines discharged after the present war.

Wave Commander

Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, Director of the Navy's Waves, has just received notice of one more year's leave of absence as President of Wellesley College in a move by the Trustees in co-operation with the Navy's program for women.

Galley Crews

To sail in the nation's rapidly expanding merchant fleet, men between the ages of 17 and a half and 50 are wanted by the Maritime Service to undergo training to become cooks and bakers.

The course calls for a minimum of six weeks' training, with pay at the rate of $50 a month, plus quarters, subsistence and uniforms. No experience is necessary. On graduation, they become messmen and second cooks and bakers.

Lord Halifax Visits Vermont In N. E. Tour

The British Ambassador to the United States, Lord Halifax, accompanied by Lady Halifax, is en route from Vermont to Concord, N. H., where he will arrive by automobile late this afternoon.

This morning he traveled from Montpelier to Randolph, Vt., where he visited the Vermont School of Agriculture, meeting farm leaders and people of the neighborhood and Norwich University. Then going on to Springfield, Vt., in the company of Governor and Mrs. William H. Wills, he talked with the management and employees of Jones and Lamson, machine tool manufacturers.

In Concord, N. H., he and Lady Halifax will dine with Governor and Mrs. Robert O. Blood. There will be a press conference later in the Governor's office at the State House, followed by an address to New Hampshire citizens, in the Legislative Hall and a public reception in the Council chamber of the State House. The visitors will be the guests overnight of Mrs. John G. Winant, wife of New Hampshire's former Governor and the present United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Tomorrow morning they will leave Concord, by automobile, for Dover, N. H., where they will take the train to Portland, Maine. Following luncheon with the British Vice Consul at Portland Lord Halifax will hold a press conference, at 2:30, in the Eastland Hotel, before inspecting the yards of the New England Ship Building Corporation, where he plans to talk with the management and labor.

In the evening he and Lady Halifax will dine with Governor and Mrs. Sumner Sewall and attend a public reception in their honor. They will leave Portland by plane on Thursday morning, coming to Boston for about an hour, to call on the British Consul and his staff, and then proceeding directly to Providence, R. I.

Milk Street Roof's Snakes Shoo Help For Garden Away

Snakes may be all right in helping to keep insects out of gardens in the great open country, but they just don't fit into the improvised victory gardens atop tall buildings in the city.

At least, that is what the Victory Girls who help entertain seamen at the Seamen's Club of Boston, aver when it comes to the Victory Garden on the roof of the Milk Street building which they were to help care for.

A good-sized garden has been started in huge boxes built for that purpose, some 40x4 feet. Potatoes, tomatoes, other vegetables and even corn have been planted. Everything was going fine. Then Billy, the young son of Harry J. Pearson, director in charge of the Club, returned from the academy where he majored in biology.

Billy decided to bring home a Mother's Day gift and selected for Mrs. Pearson a 36-inch black snake. Then he thoughtfully obtained a small snake, "to help keep insects out of our roof garden."

It was all right with Mrs. Pearson. She likes animals and reptiles and takes care of the gifts her son brought her when he is busy elsewhere. Mrs. Pearson says that the snakes are all right; one of them bites but is not poisonous. But the Victory Girls just refuse to have anything more to do with the garden. Even seasoned seafarers, some of whom have served aboard ships that brought snakes and animals to this country as cargo, mutter something about Frank Buck and avoid the roof. But the garden will go on and Mr. Pearson is confident of having a good crop of vegetables.

Women's Clubs of Vermont Elect Their New Officers

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 1—Mrs. John M. Pierce of Springfield was elected President of the Vermont Federation of Women's Clubs which adjourned its session, telescoped into one day, Friday evening. She succeeds Mrs. George B. Young of Montpelier.

High lights of the program were addresses by Mrs. Eunice H. Avery of Longmeadow, Mass., who spoke on "Post-War Horizons," Gov. William H. Wills who talked on "The Bill of Duties," and Mrs. La Fell Dickinson, First Vice-President of the National Federation.

Othe officers elected were: Mrs. Howard P. Hill, Johnson, First Vice-President; Mrs. G. William Jones, St. Johnsbury; President of the Northeast District; Mrs. Frances Reid, Windsor, President of the Southeast District; Mrs. D. W. McClelland of Johnson, and Mrs. John L. Seldon of Bristol, Presidents of the Northwest and Southwest districts, respectively; Mrs. John Blackmer, Randolph, Recording Secretary; Mrs. Clyde A. Sleeper, St. Johnsbury, Treasurer, and Mrs. George Robbins, Woodstock, Auditor.

Mrs. Raymond Martin of Montpelier is Chairman of the 1944 Nominating Committee composed of Mrs. Clarence Sylvester, Brattleboro; Mrs. Fred Lapan, Middlebury; Mrs. D. G. Southworth, Essex Junction, and Mrs. Frank Warner of Vergennes.

Among the many services rendered by the Vermont Federated clubs, reports showed, support of libraries, aid for hospitals, all types of war service, including Red Cross work; the purchase of an army ambulance, scholarships for students, welfare and public health work, and an amazing amount of charities.

The 1944 convention will be held in Rutland as guests of the Rutland Woman's Club.

Maple Products

Vermont produced approximately 9,384,000 pounds of maple products during the 1943 season just closed, according to tabulations of the State Department of Agriculture. In gallonage and pounds this represented 1,132,000 gallons of maple syrup and 328,000 pounds of maple sugar. The whole, it was estimated, fell short about 13 per cent of the 1942 record yield.

It was estimated this crop came from 3,680,000 trees tapped this year, or some 8 per cent less than the 4,000,000 total of trees tapped a year ago. Yield in pounds of sugar per tree was 2.55 pounds as compared with 2.70 pounds in 1942.

The high price obtained for fancy sugar and syrup products was expected to boost the money yield for the crop above that of a year ago.

Letter Carriers

Chester J. Bronson of Bennington and Roland DeCelle of Waterbury were elected Presidents, respectively, of the Vermont State Association of Letter Carriers and of the Vermont State Federation of Postal Clerks, which held their annual sessions jointly in Waterbury. Mrs. Cyril O'Brien of Burlington, wife of the retiring President of the Letter Carriers, was re-elected President of the Auxiliary. More than 200 delegates attended the convention.

Airport Issue

An additional $135,000 Federal allotment to the Burlington airport, where more than 1,000 army air cadets stationed at the University of Vermont are training, has failed to make Mayor John Burns happy. Within the week he issued an ultimatum that either the Army take over the airport and maintain it for the duration, or he will call for the appointment in June of a full-time city superintendent of the airport to "operate it on a business-like basis."

The mayor was "upset" because of the calls made upon the city to furnish police, fire and other types of services. He said he would like to see the Army take over complete operation on a "dollar-a-year" lease basis. "This ought to show that the city wants to co-operate with the Army in the war effort," he asserted.

The new $135,000 grant, announcement of which was contained in a letter from E. Fletcher Ingals, District Airport Engineer, Boston, will be used in building taxiways, and such work as clearing, grading, draining, top-soiling and seeding.

Men for Merchant Fleet Sought in 20 N. E. Cities

Lloyd H. Nichols, Melville A. Geary and Miss Thelma N. Brown, representatives from the Washington office of the Recruitment and Manning Organization of the War Shipping Administration, are holding a series of pooled interviews in 20 cities of New England this week with men whose occupational questionnaires show previous skilled sea experience.

Today's meetings were at Norwalk and New London, in Connecticut, and Bangor and Portland in Maine, all designed to recruit additional men to man the merchant ships of the rapidly growing fleet of the American merchant marine. With ships coming down the ways at a rate of more than five a day, the RMO is reaching out into New England to fill some of their needs with co-operation of United States Employment Service offices where direct interviews are held with qualified men.

Miss Brown in tackling the recruiting personnel for merchant shipping is filling a job that few if any women have faced heretofore. She hails from Waterville, Maine.

Harrington Pike, Port Representative of the Recruitment and Manning Organization at 408 Atlantic Ave., Boston, explained that the acute shortage of merchant seamen "in the critical ratings" continues and prompted the special recruitment effort in New England. A substantial number of skilled seamen on shore jobs are patriotically answering the appeal to return to their old occupations on the ships, he said.

Requirements of our expanding merchant fleet are so increasingly great that a manpower surplus for the merchant marine has not been possible, he said. "The merchant marine is seeking particularly all licensed deck and engine room officers, ship carpenters, 'A. B.' seamen, oilers, cooks, bakers and combination cook-bakers," he said.

Interviews will be at Bridgeport, Conn., Westerly, R. I., Bucksport, Maine, and Portsmouth, N. H., on June 2; New Haven, Conn., Providence, R. I., Rockland, Maine, and Manchester, N. H., on June 3; Middletown, Conn., Newport, R. I., and Boothbay Harbor, and Berlin, in Maine, June 4.

Director Named At Northeastern

James W. Lees of Needham will become director of the affiliated schools of Northeastern University beginning July 1, Dr. Carl S. Ell President of the University, announced recently.

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IN THE TELEPHONE BUSINESS, the eye of the needle is the toll center . . . a city where long distance calls of necessity must converge before they can be dispatched to their destinations. A certain few cities are the toll centers between New England and the rest of the country.

These toll centers are crowded with calls pertaining to the armed services and to war industries. You want war-essential calls to go through as fast as possible . . . as do we.

Every non-vital call eliminated helps to relieve the congestion. So we urge you: Unless yours is war business, avoid any use of the long distance telephone to points outside New England, except in extreme urgency. The war centers listed here are making unprecedented demands upon telephone facilities.

It will help, too, if you will cancel any long distance call when told that circuits are busy. . . . Just assist us by eliminating all but the most necessary calls—we'll be able then to give urgent messages, even to the busy places, prompt service.

WAR IS ON THESE LINES!
Please use them only in case of extreme urgency
Washington
Pittsburgh
Cleveland
Detroit
Chicago
New York
Philadelphia
Norfolk
Albany
AND CITIES IN THE FAR SOUTH AND FAR WEST

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH CO.

Today Is Final Time for Getting Free Land for Victory Gardens

William P. Long, Director of the Boston Victory Garden Committee, has announced that today is the final day upon which applications for free land for Victory Gardens can be filed in Boston.

Approximately 2,250,000 square feet of land are now under cultivation in Boston, the Commissioner announced. This represents 35 community plots with more than 2,000 individual gardens scattered throughout the City, he said.

This is a list of the tract gardens in Boston and their location:

Allston—Geudey Gum Company land, Cambridge Street, Boston Park Department land, Brainerd Road.
Brighton—Corner Chestnut Hill Avenue and Commonwealth Avenue (city owned), Cleveland Circle Playground (city owned), 4-8 areas adjacent Chestnut Hill Reservoir (city owned); Parkway Area, Commonwealth Avenue above Washington Street (city owned).
Jamaica Plain—Olmstead Park (city owned), Daisey Field (City owned), Beaufort Road (privately owned), Kenny Street Plot (privately owned), Heath Street housing project.
West Roxbury—West Roxbury parkway (city owned).
Roslindale—Ryde Park Avenue Plot (city owned), Arnold Arboretum (Boy Scouts), Mount Hope Plot.
Dorchester—Franklin Park Playstead (city owned), 891 Adams Street (city owned), Old Morse Estate, corner Washington Street, Columbia Road.
Mattapan—River Street Farm (privately owned), Church of the Holy Spirit, Cummings Highway and River Street.
Back Bay—Fenway (city owned), Berner's Park (city owned).
South Boston—Columbus Park (city owned), Old Harbor Village Housing project.
East Boston—Rear of 527 Bennington Street (city owned, East Boston Housing project.
West End—West Boston Bridge Circle (city owned).
Hyde Park—Collins Street—off Hyde Park Avenue (land owned by Holzer Bookbindery).

Monroe Must Meet Tax Case in Boston

John P. Monroe, formerly known as Monroe Kaplan, of Perkins Street, Jamaica Plain, but now residing in Washington, appeared at the Federal Building in Boston this afternoon where the tax court of the United States is sitting. His appeal for a redetermination of an alleged deficiency in his 1938 income tax, said to be $458.64, was due to be heard.

Mr. Monroe today appealed for a transfer of the proceedings to Washington, D. C., where he says he is living at the present time, as well as for a reopening of the case, all of which was denied by Judge Opper.

Drummond Speaks In Boston Friday

"Behind the Scenes in Washington" will be discussed by Roscoe Drummond, Chief of The Christian Science Monitor's Washington Bureau, at a supper meeting of the United Nations Association to be held Friday, June 4, at 40 Mount Vernon Street, Boston.

Following the talk there will be a question period. The meeting is open to the public by reservation.

Lawrence Suit Dismissal Studied

Dismissal of the suit of the Lawrence Print Works, Inc., against Joseph A. Lynch, Charles A. Lord, and Eugene Fluet of the Lawrence Board of Assessors in connection with tax abatements allegedly due the corporation was sought in the United States District Court at Boston today.

A motion to dismiss the suit was heard and taken under advisement by Judge Francis J. W. Ford. The motion alleged that the complaint failed to state the claims upon which court relief can be granted, and that the suit was prematurely brought.

According to the complaint, the corporation owned real estate in Lawrence valued at $1,151,000 and taxed at $39.88 a thousand. Various methods have been sought by the corporation to obtain court action to have the tax abated on the grounds that an agreement had been made with the City assessors when the property was taken over to the effect that the taxes would be abated.

Laundering, cleaning, repairing ... all apparel services easily found by classification.

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY
YELLOW PAGES

Europe Tense as Invasion Nears

Continued from Page 1

sees where the Allied blow is going to fall. There is some reason to believe Hitler would be willing to risk another assault on Russia if he could be assured the Allied attack would come only in the South.

The past 24 hours have seen American and other Allied fliers strike hard at the Italian mainland city of Foggia and military targets on Sicily, Sardinia, and Pantelleria. There have been no new RAF night raids on northern Europe since the week-end assault on Wuppertal, home of the I. G. Farbenindustries.

Meanwhile, the eastern Axis partner is reeling under two particularly disconcerting setbacks—the annihilation of his main force on Attu and one of the outstanding Chinese victories of the war.

With the virtual ending of resistance on Attu, the Japanese now must prepare to counter an attempt to recapture Kiska and/or a long-range bombing offensive against the Kurile Islands and the Nipponese homeland. United States engineers say the Attu airfield can be made ready for use in five days. And the exultant Chinese, after having stopped cold a Japanese drive for Chungking, are now predicting the wiping out of some five enemy divisions near Ichang on the Yangtze.

Mediterranean:

Growing Activity Noted at Gibraltar

Dispatches reaching Lisbon, Portugal, from La Linea, Spain, reported continuing activity at the British stronghold of Gibraltar, with ships coming and going in large volume.

Three aircraft carriers, three battleships, a number of cruisers, and several destroyers were said to have left the naval base during the night, but observers at La Linea could not say whether they headed into the Mediterranean or westward into the Atlantic.

Throughout the night and morning a steady procession of merchant ships entered the bay, until by noon 92 freighters in addition to several transports and destroyers were assembled there, the dispatches added.

Meanwhile, the American air attack on Pantelleria and Sardinia, Italy's outpost islands, was maintained at a furious pace and Flying Fortresses gave Foggia, aviation and railway center on the mainland, its third heavy bombing in four days.

Incurring amazingly low losses in the face of dwindling opposition, the Americans shot down four of the enemy's planes in the sweeping assaults for a loss of two of their own.

It was officially stated that the confirmed score for destruction of enemy aircraft in May was 387 planes shot down in combat, against an Allied loss of 108.

"Large numbers of enemy aircraft were destroyed on the ground at the important Foggia airdrome," in the latest Flying Fortress blow, said the official statement, but in accordance with the Air Command's new policy no exact figure was given.

Foggia airdrome, 80 miles northeast of Naples and on the opposite side of the peninsula from Naples, was well-known during the World War I as a training field for American Army pilots.

Foggia is the first major target on the east side of the Italian peninsula that has been attacked by bombers of the Northwest African Command of Lieut. Gen. Carl A. Spaatz. The raid marked the widening stroke of Allied offensive operations.

The siege of Pantelleria was maintained by waves of Marauders, Mitchells, Warhawks, and Lightnings striking at the island's main defenses. Sardinia was hit again in a series of attacks by bomb-carrying Ligthning fighters.

The Cantarina power station on Sardinia was struck by several bombs which caused an explosion and dense smoke, and at Porto Ponte di Romano a 400-foot merchant ship was shattered by direct hits.

The Lightnings also dropped bombs among small boats at Cagliari and scored hits on a factory, a power transformer and barracks at Guspini.

British Fighters Hit Channel Coast

From London came word that RAF fighter squadrons sped through broken clouds over the southeast coast to resume attacks on the Nazi-held Channel coast.

Many formations were seen from the ground and others, flying too high to be seen, were heard.

The daylight stabs by fighter planes followed what was presumed to be night attacks by bombers, as residents on the English side of the Channel reported the sound of bomb explosions from the Calais region.

Two enemy aircraft, penetrating Britain's southeast defenses and setting off London's sirens for the first time in a week, killed four persons and injured three with a direct bomb hit on a suburban shelter and six others were killed in another suburb, it was reported authoritatively.

Germany:

Russian Offensive Reported Abandoned

Indications that Germany was afraid to turn its back on the aggressive British and American armies long enough to mount another big summer offensive against Russia were seen by some observers in London in the Nazi campaign to prepare the people of the Reich for a defensive phase of the war.

A Berlin Radio announcement of Lieut. Gen. Kurt Dietmar that lightning war tactics had been abandoned by Germany encouraged an earlier belief that the Russians might undertake their first summer offensive in coordination with an American-British invasion.

"Those who must attack are our opponents and not ourselves," General Dietmar said. The General is the leading military analyst of the German air channels.

To London observers, the General's statement seemed to confirm the Allied conviction that Hitler had lost the military initiative and must conserve his forces in anticipation of an attack.

General Dietmar acknowledged by inference the loss of the initiative by attempting to disprove its value.

A German assault southwest of Moscow had been expected any moment up until three weeks ago, when the Axis delaying action in Tunisia suddenly collapsed.

While General Dietmar suggested this expected attack had been discarded, military observers in London warned against relying on German inactivity. The possibility of a "defensive offensive" to forestall an offensive by the Russians was not overlooked.

Some observers suggested that German blows might be withheld until a Russian advance started, in an effort to trip up or divert the Red Army.

Others speculated that Germany simply is unable to sustain a six-month campaign in Russia and still effectively counter a western invasion now that its factories and transport system are under constant air attack.

Attu:

Japanese Force Of 400 Annihilated

More than 400 Japanese troops were killed on Attu Island on the night of May 29, the Navy reported, when three columns of United States soldiers advanced toward Chichagof Harbor, where they joined May 30.

Mopping-up operations on the Island apparently were continuing, with Army troops stamping out pockets of Japanese resistance in the barren hills.

Naval officers in Washington said that all organized resistance by the enemy had been broken, however.

Of the three American columns which drove through the wild and mountainous country to effect a junction at Chichagof Harbor in the area where the little village of Attu stood before it had to be destroyed to deny it to the enemy, the one coming in from the south apparently encountered the stiffest opposition.

This one moved northward along the floor of Chicagof Valley leading to the head of the harbor. It was in that valley that the Japanese made a counter attack at dawn on May 29, as the Navy reported May 30, and in the fighting which ensued the enemy force was anihilated.

The group which moved up from the southwest apparently had its most difficult going earlier in the week, around May 26 and 27, in crossing Fishook Ridge and knifing through the enemy-held ridges lying between the point of the "Fishhook" and the harbor. The capture of enemy positions on the ridge had been announced May 29.

The third force moved in from the west, crossing the eastern and northern faces, or the long arm of Fishhook Ridge and cleaned out enemy forces there from an area apparently lightly held. This force also then fought its way into the harbor area.

The Battle of the Aleutians settled down to a campaign to eradicate scattered nests of enemy snipers on Attu pending disclosure of where the next offensive moves will be made.

Two major possibilities exist in the North Pacific, a move against Kiska, or a campaign to the west aimed at the Kurile Island chain reaching north from Japan.

Each became highly feasible with the annihilation of principal Japanese forces on Attu near the tip of the Aleutian Island chain which reaches west and south toward Japan.

In event the next move should point to the west, it appeared highly probably that Attu would play a large part.

As a weather station, if nothing else, it would provide advance information on conditions expectable by either air or surface units heading toward the west.

Also Attu's airfield, which the Japanese started, presumably can be readily completed and with a bit of additional effort could be enlarged to accommodate even the largest of American bombing planes.

If that were done, with the Japanese base at Paramushiro only 630 nautical miles away, it would be possible for bombers to roar out from the Aleutians to hit that enemy sea base just south of Russia's Kamchatka Peninsula.

Attu, too, controls the fate of the big Japanese garrison on Kiska. Either an attack in force can be launched with the use of the newly conquered island, or forces there can take the slower method of starving out the enemy on Kiska. This could be accomplished readily, for forces on Attu could prevent shipment of foodstuffs and supplies to the enemy base. Such a campaign of starvation could be aided by regular bombing raids on Kiska from the American airfield at Amchitka, only 63 nautical miles to the east.

China:

Chungking Hails Yangtze Victory

After routing five Japanese divisions in a victory hailed in Chungking as the greatest in six years of warfare, Chinese troops were reported to be on the verge of even greater successes.

Spurred on by Gen. Hsueh Yueh, "the Little Tiger," and encouraged by air support overhead, the battle-tried Chinese troops threw back the Japanese in disorder and with heavy losses toward Ichang, their Yangtze River base, the Chinese High Command said.

Chinese quarters in Chungking were elated over reports from the Yangtze front where enemy divisions, involving perhaps 75,000 men, were said to have been trapped in a "big encirclement."

The Japanese had thrust out from Ichang in a many-pronged threat to Chungking.

Up to May 27, more than 4,000 Japanese had been killed, it was reported, and the all-front counter-attacks of recent days were said to have added thousands more.

Chinese quarters said the tide was turned through the brilliant execution of a well-conceived and large-scale plan of campaign on both side of the Yangtze, and particularly southward of the river.

General Hsueh, hero of the three battles in which the Japanese failed to take Changsha, Capital of Hunan Province, was said to have ordered his veteran troops on the North Hunan front "to die fighting rather than return humiliated."

It was said he told his generals he did not want to see them again if they had to return in defeat.

The heartening sight of Allied planes overhead during the operations, carried out in difficult mountain territory, thrilled and stimulated the Chinese troops who, except for a few rare occasions, have been accustomed to fighting without air support and subject to blistering attacks from the air.

Simultaneously with the land advances, Chinese Headquarters announced that "a large number" of Allied heavy bombers, presumably American, and an escort of Chinese fighters teamed up on May 31 for the most shattering joint air victory ever achieved over the invaders in China.

The big bombers scattered more than 10 tons of bombs on the Ichang airfield, destroying many grounded planes, and on the return trip the bombers and fighters accounted for 31 enemy interceptor planes—23 shot down and eight more probably destroyed. All Allied planes returned safely.

A special communiqué said that Chinese forces are besieging Chang-yang, only 12 miles below Ichang, indicating an advance of about 20 miles since the recapture of Yuyangkwan, announced May 30.

Casualties:

British Empire Lists 514,993

Britain has suffered 514,993 casualties in all ranks of Empire armed forces in the first three years of war, Deputy Prime Minister Clement Attlee told Commons.

Mr. Attlee said 92,089 had been killed; 226,719 were missing; 107,891 were prisoners of war and 88,294 were wounded.

The casualties, as distributed among Empire forces, were listed thus:

United Kingdom	275,844
Canada	10,422
Australia	53,959
New Zealand	19,345
South Africa	22,615
India	101,979
Colonies	30,829

Russia:

Nazis Driven Back At Lisichansk

German forces launched two strong counterattacks in the Lisichansk area of the Donets River front on the night of May 31, but were thrown back to their initial position with heavy losses, Moscow dispatches said.

Ignoring German reports that the Nazis had launched a strong drive on the western front above Smolensk, a Russian communiqué mentioned only artillery action in that general area and said Russian detachments had scouted German positions there.

The German version of the Smolensk assault declared that Nazi troops had attacked "on a fairly large front" to straighten the line. The Russians were dislodged despite strong resistance, said the Berlin Radio, which claimed the Germans were holding their new positions.

However, the German High Command failed to bear out this DNB version of activity, and announced in its communiqué that the Eastern Front was generally quiet except for local fighting along the Kuban in the Caucasus.

Russian artillery fire near Smolensk demolished fortifications, the Soviet communiqué said, and Soviet scouting detachments there were described as returning with prisoners after killing "several dozen" Germans.

The Lisichansk fighting was the heaviest of the night, according to the communiqué. It said the Germans had attempted unsuccessfully to dislodge the Russians from new positions on the west bank of the Donets.

Navy Air Arm:

Gates Says Force Alters Sea Strategy

Artemus Gates, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy for Air, said in a statement isued at Allied headquarters in Australia that as compared with its former position as an auxiliary, the Navy's Air Force "has grown in this war to the position of first importance, not only in size, but in effective striking power."

The Assistant Secretary was in the South Pacific a few weeks ago, but announcement of his visits was withheld until now.

"The primary purpose of my trip," Mr. Gates said, "is to visit at first hand with as many units as possible of our United States Naval Air Force. Formerly an auxiliary part of our Navy, it has grown in this war to the position of first importance, not only in size, but in effective striking power, its use has changed and will continue to change the strategy of all naval warfare.

"Working in conjunction with the other armed services, we shall reach out and find the enemy whether he be in the harbor or at sea; and our blows will be increasingly heavier.

"The direct product of our combined efforts will be the total destruction of enemy forces, the by-product will be a better understanding and an even friendlier feeling among our peoples."

Meanwhile, on May 31, four-engined heavyweights of the Allied Air Force unloaded 36 tons of bombs on the Japanese base at Lae, New Guinea, causing heavy damage.

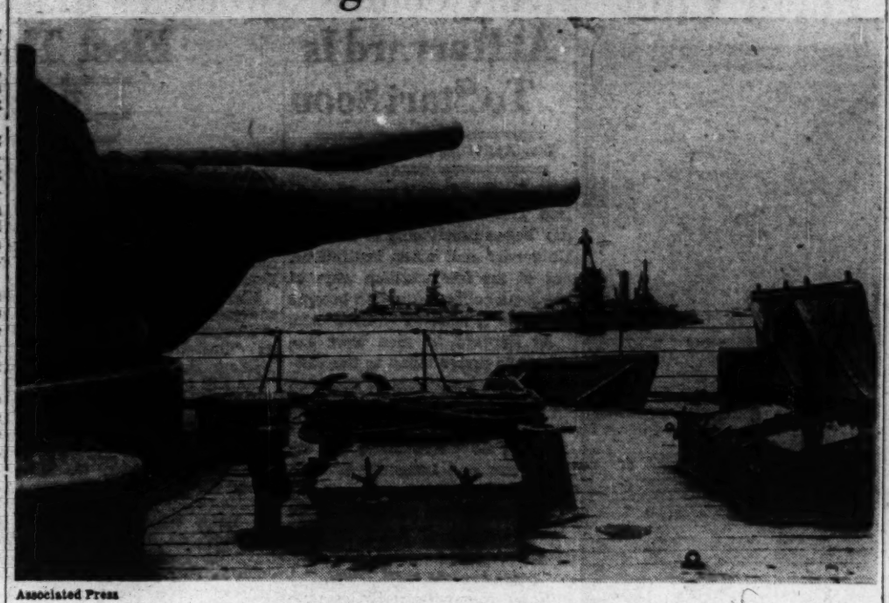
It was the biggest raid of the war on that Japanese stronghold 150 miles up the coast from Buna. On May 27, medium and heavy bombers dropped 28 tons of fragmentation and incendiary bombs there.

The May 31 attack was directed against the airdrome runway, the town area, and the waterfront.

"Damage is believed to have been extensive," said the communique. "Antiaircraft defense was heavy but all our planes returned."

Unfavorable weather, which has limited aerial activity recently, continued and there was little other action.

Naval Strength for United Nations



Associated Press

French Battleships at Alexandria

Underneath the guns of a British battleship, two French battleships are seen riding at anchor in the harbor of Alexandria, Egypt. The French Squadron which has been interned at Alexandria since the fall of France in 1940 is now announced to have arranged with General Giraud to join the Allied side.

Nine French Warships Added to Allied Forces

CAIRO, June 1 (AP)—The French naval fleet at Alexandria has volunteered to fight for the Allies as a result of successful negotiations by Gen. Henri Giraud, it was announced officially yesterday.

The British Government was kept fully informed throughout the negotiations.

This was the first official announcement of the move, which will bring nine vessels into the Allied fleet. It was first made public by a Berlin radio broadcast and was later unofficially confirmed by Allied sources.

It was reported here that the agreement was reached several days ago, but the announcement was withheld until the formation of the French Executive Committee combining the forces of General Giraud and Gen. Charles de Gaulle.

The decision finally ended rumors of more than a year that the ships would be taken over in a surprise coup. They had been interned and disarmed under the command of Vice-Admiral René Emil Godfroy since the French armistice on June 22, 1940.

Admiral Godfroy steadfastly refused to renounce the Vichy regime of Marshal Pétain even after the invasion of North Africa and the scuttling of the main French fleet at Toulon Nov. 27, 1942.

A barely sufficient number of the original crew is now aboard the battleship Lorraine. Repatriation to France, arranged under a gentlemen's agreement of June 25, 1940, cut down the crews by more than 50 per cent. Subsequent desertions to the Fighting French further depleted the manpower of the immobilized squadron.

All salaries of crews and officers were paid by the British Government and until the scuttling at Toulon French crews were lavishly entertained by Alexandria civilians. From then on fraternizing disappeared.

Refugees in Southern Italy Add New Threat to Transport

Continued from Page 1

viously to large hotels in many of Italy's famous resorts. Schools throughout the country will close one month ahead of the originally scheduled date. And a decree recently published in the Gazzetta Ufficiale threatens household owners with confiscation of their living quarters if they refuse "to harbor a proportionate number of civilian evacuees to the number of vacant rooms."

Food Distribution Upset

The effect of such mass evacuations, voluntary and involuntary, on the food distribution machinery, seems to be very serious. A week ago, food authorities issued a decree permitting until May 26 distribution of special spaghetti and macaroni rations "against numbered bread tickets," in order to relieve the very acute bread shortage.

Once again it becomes obvious that under such conditions the food problem is bound to contribute considerably to the increasing disintegration of the Fascist administrative machinery. The Chief of the Italian Secret Police is now in charge of police measures against "black market" operations. Yet the Bologna Resto del Carlino still complains that those who sell butter at 60 lire per pound should be denounced to the police.

And the Turin Gazzetta del Popolo writes that refugees from bombed cities showing themselves unable to grasp the seriousness of the situation, violators of food laws and all those hiding food products and buying and selling at exorbitant prices will be put into concentration camps.

Obviously as a warning to the public, a prominent Italian cartoonist was recently sentenced to five months in a prison labor camp. He had published a cartoon in a Rome comic paper, which showed Gandhi, prior to his fast, requesting an Italian rationed meal in preparation for his hunger strike.

There can be no doubt that the daily existence of the Italian man-in-the-street is becoming increasingly precarious with every passing day.

Anti-Fascist Slogans

One of the most striking phenomena in connection with popular discontent is the recently ordered increased street lighting in numerous industrial cities in Northern Italy to prevent the population from chalking anti-Fascist slogans on walls and buildings.

Social unrest has become more widespread during the last few weeks. At the end of April the Ansaldo works at Genoa and the Ilva Navy Yard at Bagnoli near Naples were paralyzed by strikes. Advices reaching British sources spoke of work stoppages in 40 industrial establishments in Lombardy and Piedmont. A strike accompanied by occupation of the plants by the workers swept the huge Pirelli rubber factories at Bicocca near Milan several weeks ago. Similar actions in the Milan district reportedly occurred in the metallurgical industries located at Sesto San Giovanni, the Falck steel works and several other factories.

The strike movement spread to Turin, one of Italy's principal armament centers, and to the explosives and aircraft plants at Bologna and Verona.

Although various reasons have been given for this sudden increase in strikes, it was noteworthy that Roberto Farinacci in his Cremona paper Regime Fascista editorialized against "hostile elements" distributing enormous quantities of illegal manifestos and pamphlets in factories throughout Italy. Such pamphlets, Signor Farinacci reported, appeal to the workers to overthrow the regime and bring the war to an end in order to avoid destruction of their homes by the Allied air forces.

"Profound Revolution"

Russian reports, based on advices from North Africa, Switzerland and Occupied France, corroborate this information.

The social and political issues rising forth behind such manifestations were registered and accentuated some time ago by one of Italy's most sensitive political seismographs, the Osservatore Romano. The official Vatican paper expressed its hope that the post-war period "might perhaps bring about that profound social revolution so anxiously awaited by masses and individuals alike."

In view of such developments and of the general political and military tension, it is not surprising that Undersecretary for Home Affairs Umberto Albini, upon the orders of the Premier, has mobilized the Fascist "old guard" elite on a 24 hour basis for "emergency service of any kind."

Such reports obviously bear out previous advices from several neutral sources mentioning total mobilization of the Fascist militia, probably to protect the most vital and vulnerable points of the Fascist political structure against any attempt at revolt or sabotage.

Here it must be remembered that, with the militia's Commander in Chief, Lieut. Gen. Enzo Galbiati in the position of State Security Commissioner and with Renzo Chierici, a high militia official, at the head of the Italian police, the entire police apparatus is now completely in the hands of the militia.

Duce's Threat to Traitors

Italian observers in Switzerland reportedly see in such measures "a possible preparation for a political St. Bartholomew's Eve in the not distant future." This impression may well prove correct. Mussolini himself alluded to it in his Empire Day speech when he threatened traitors of "no matter what rank and race" with execution. On April 28 the Rome Lavoro Fascista had hinted that "we are rapidly approaching a surgical phase in our national existence."

Another critical aspect of the present situation is the manpower problem. Women are now employed as streetcar conductors, railway guards, and stationmasters. On May 1 certain professions such as ticket selling, waiting, and cleaning public premises, were closed to men between the ages of 15 and 55, who must work in the armament industry and be replaced by women. All Jews, aged 17 to 50, recently exiled from Genoa, Milan, Naples, and Turin, have been mobilized for slave labor and are building fortifications on the Italian Adriatic coast under the supervision of the German Todt organization.

The country's military weakness in the air has increased popular dissatisfaction. The Zürich Weltwoche recently called this weakness one of the surprises of the war. British experts have offered the explanation that the Italian machines are out of date. They are slow and ill-armed. One of the reasons for this condition may be the lack of machine tools. Moreover, a number of Italian aircraft plants reportedly have been turned over to the Germans for the production of Messerschmitts and Junkers 88s for the German Luftwaffe.

De Gaulle's Arrival Symbolizes French Unity

Continued from Page 1

tan France are free to choose their own government again.

This was General de Gaulle's great day. It marked the fusion of the French to carry out a program of control for their affairs exactly on the lines he and fellow members of the French National Committee in London insisted upon from the very start in their negotiations with the French High Command here.

With General de Gaulle came Andre Philip, Commissioner for the Interior on the National Committee, Rene Massigli, Commissioner for External Affaires. The three of them, with Gen. Georges Catroux, Delegate General for the Fighting French in the Levant, and chief intermediary between Generals de Gaulle and Giraud, were ready for the first meeting of the new Executive Committee yesterday morning.

Generals de Gaulle and Giraud are to preside at alternate meetings of this Committee, append joint signatures to its transactions, and to merge their individual control into its collective authority.

At his first press conference here on the subject of committee, General de Gaulle said: "First, it must be physically and morally capable of directing France at war . . . morally because it is important that the men with power should be worthy of lead. . . . Secondly, its power should be based on a real French sovereignty, not on a fictitious one.

Will of the People

"The Allies," General de Gaulle continued, "should be in a position to deal with men who are upright and proud, not with men who are bowed down.

"Third, the Committee must act in harmony with the mass of the French nation. We must not build up something here which is different from what the will of the French people desires."

General de Gaulle said General Giraud holds the same view on basic requirements for the Committee and therefore "we hope to succeed in our plans."

General de Gaulle was asked whether it would be possible for General Giraud to be Commander in Chief of the French Army and a member of the Committee at the same time. His reply was that the National Committee in London had insisted that no Executive Committee member could at the same time be commander of the French forces in the field.

Asked whether public opinion would be tested in regard to the Executive Committee's undertakings, General de Gaulle said he thought public sentiment at least in North Africa had been made clear. He stressed the importance of close consultation with regional and municipal counselors and other publicly elected French representatives available.

Appraising Opinion

General de Gaulle emphasized the difficulty of assessing public opinion at a period when elections are not feasible and in a place where there had been rigid press censorship and there was still no freedom of assembly or of public speech.

Although there is no freedom of assembly here and demonstrations of all kinds are forbidden, both occurred in a big way on the afternoon of May 30 when General de Gaulle drove in a closed car to the Algiers War Memorial and placed a wreath on a monument that towers above the city's waterfront along the bright blue arc of Algiers Bay.

General de Gaulle's arrival at a little French airfield "somewhere in North Africa" had been kept a close secret. No mention was made of it in newspapers—still less of his intention to place a wreath on the War Memorial.

Yet the de Gaullist "bush telegraph" here worked so effectively that well ahead of time the route of his approach was lined with thousands of persons among whom leaflet distributors were bestowing pictures of General de Gaulle. Clouds of these were thrown in the air as he arrived and departed. It was an extraordinarily mixed crowd of all ages and both sexes of French, Arabs, and Jews as well as African and British soldiers.

"Vive de Gaulle!"

"Vive de Gaulle! Vive de Gaulle!" the French shouted in quick tempo and then from time to time they burst out into singing of "La Marseillaise."

A notable absentee from representatives of General Giraud's Administration who came to greet General de Gaulle was André La Barthe, dissident from the de Gaullist Government, who now is Secretary for War Information here.

Early last week General Giraud banned exhibition of portraits of contemporary French leaders in public places here. Those places have been taken by bills produced by M. La Barthe's department, one of which reads, "It is easier to wear an emblem on one's jacket than a medal on one's breast." Another reads, "In the rear there is criticism, at front there is unity." Yet another, "To build national revolution on defeat is easier than to avoid revolution by a victory."

Several resignations from office are expected to follow General de Gaulle's arrival here. Named in this connection are Auguste Nogues, Resident General of Morocco; Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa. Gen. Jean Mendigal, Chief of the French Air Force, and Gen. René Prioux, one of General Giraud's chief military administration officers.

On the Chinese Front

By a Staff Artist

Where Chinese Scored Major Victory

White arrows indicate two points at which Chinese troops, greatly aided by American and Chinese airmen, stopped a powerful Japanese drive down the Yangtze toward Chungking. Some five divisions, or 75,000 Japanese soldiers, are now said to be entrapped in this area, presumably between the two arrows. Shaded regions indicate Japanese-held territory.

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German Morale Shaken, But Not Yet Broken

By Selden Menefee
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German war morale appears to be at a lower ebb today than at any time since the war began with the possible exception of the period just following the Russian victory at Stalingrad, judging from analyses of the Federal Communications Commission.

This does not mean that the German home front is about to crack, according to officials of the Office of War Information. There is danger that rumors of riots in Berlin and similar stories which have been given wide publicity in the American press will lead to this over-optimistic and unwarranted conclusion. Nevertheless, there is abundant evidence from the Nazi press and radio that things are going badly inside Germany.

On May 15, for example, the ace commentator Hans Fritsche said on Berlin radio that "enemy propaganda" has been endeavoring to prosecute a "war of nerves against the German people on an intensified scale," but that the German people prefer to hear "the sad truth rather than the pleasant lie." Nevertheless, he admitted, "enemy agitation has achieved some success in their demoralization campaign."

The intensive Allied air war against Germany, and especially the bombing of Ruhr Valley dams with consequent floods, have undoubtedly had a sharp effect on the German attitude in the affected areas. The Propaganda Ministry continues to publicize these raids as atrocity warfare, and to prepare the people for more of the same. The defeat of the Axis armies in Tunisia was a further shock, although the people had been prepared for this to some extent.

Middle Classes Out

More important than either of these in depressing German spirits, however, in the opinion of well-qualified observers, has been the hardship worked by the arbitrary closing of small businesses throughout the Reich. Middle-class resentment was shown by the exasperated fury of the Nazi paper Schwarze Korps on April 8: "Middle classes do not exist; the term is only a catchword from democratic times. . . . The ghost of the middle class should be put in a cupboard. The middle classes are dead; the German nation is more alive than ever."

This outburst was not typical, however. Usually the Nazi propagandists try to placate middle-class resentment over inequalities in the order in which they are called up for military service or war work. The Nazis reassure their victims of the central position which the middle class occupies in Nazi reconstruction plans. Many newspapers stress that the shutdowns were in the interests of the middle class itself.

Dr. Peter Gast said in a widely quoted talk, "The State must intervene in time to preserve the substance of these enterprises by temporarily closing them down." The "war community," explain the Nazis, saves the small shopkeepers from the bankruptcy which they otherwise faced because of the shortage of consumer goods.

Cut in Meat Rations

The latest source of resentment on the home front is the cut in meat rations, from 350 to a new low of 250 grams per week, which is to take place on May 31. Bread rations are to be increased slightly at the same time, and special rations of cheese, potatoes, flour, rice and barley have been promised the people. The inadequacy of the German diet is suggested by the projected issuance of 600,000,000 vitamine tablets to German workers by the Nazi Labor Front, announced on May 17.

Evidence of lowered morale falls in several categories:

Nazi officials continually combat rumors among their people.

A party paper in Dresden said recently in opposing the suggestion that specific rumors should be exposed and refuted by the Government or the Nazy Party, "The enemy would be only too pleased to be informed explicitly about the nonsense talked in our country." Another paper talks of "moral bacteria let loose by the enemy." A third advises the people to function as policemen: "When addressed in a whisper listen quietly to the rumor, then suddenly produce pencil and notebook and ask for the source. . . . Have the rumor-monger jailed or give a serious warning."

War-weariness of a more generalized sort is also recognized by the Nazis. Last month a Stuttgart paper castigated timid folk who believe that Germany's goals cannot be achieved and wonder whether the Bolshevik danger can be overcome. Another paper told the Germans, "The time has come for everyone to ask himself how things were inside him during the last weeks, which we admit were full of anxiety. . . . Were there not minutes in which we doubted the victory of our just cause? Were there not hours when one regretted having tied himself to the political program, when the right to wear certain badges did not elate him as it used to . . . ?"

Apathy on Party Salute

Still another paper discussed the apathy with which Germans gave the party salute: "The greeting 'Heil Hitler' has nothing in common with a sound which is barely articulated between the lips, or with a silly, loosely executed lifting of the right arm at best reaching the level of the chest."

Another sign of widespread uneasiness is the increase of chain letter writing in Germany, in an attempt to placate the unseen forces of "Vernichtung" (destruction). Along the same lines Hitler's official Völkischer Beobachter complained early in May, "Everyone who works in a public capacity today finds himself faced by people who talk of their worries and complain that many things do not go fast enough and that they expected this or that to turn out differently."

As always when things are going badly, there has been a sharp increase in anti-Semitic propaganda since the first of May. The home radio and press have to an increasing extent been blaming all of Germany's ills upon the Jews. Almost every recent article by Dr. Goebbels has this as a prominent theme. Jews are portrayed as operating in the United States and Britain the same as in Moscow, in an apparent attempt to dispel the notion that possible conflicts in Allied aims may offer Germany an easy way out.

Universities are apparently areas of unrest. Dr. Goebbels refers to the "comfortable, half-educated bourgeois who today is more than anybody else inclined to take the side of the Jew." University personnel are told to tend strictly to business. Perhaps the more intelligent, embittered, and often crippled young war veterans who inhabit the campuses have too much time for reflection.

Loyalty by Terrorism

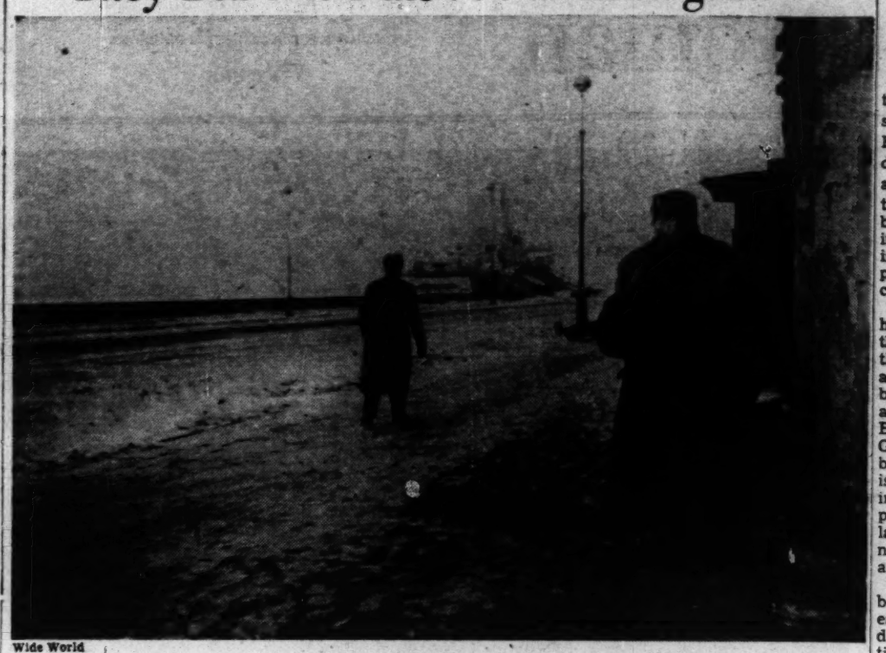
German propagandists are at the end of their rope. They continue to try to frighten the Germans into continued loyalty to the Nazi regime by posing horrid alternatives: the Bolshevization of Europe, sterilization schemes proposed by Allied writers, and the plans of the Lord Vansittart in Britain to destroy Germany. But they still find it necessary to imply (but not to promise) that new victories are in the making.

Thus the Frankfurter Zeitung says, "Spring is the time when German initiative has been active for three successive years. That it will be so again this year is beyond doubt."

Finally, the fact that Hitler has made only two speeches since Nov. 8, and these brief addresses only to small party groups, is considered significant by Washington observers. Apparently the military situation is so bad that the Nazis do not consider it expedient, from the standpoint of Hitler's prestige, to have him explain things to the people.

Evidence of low military morale is lacking except for the unexpectedly quick surrender of the Germans in Tunisia, but the Nazis show real concern lest the soldiers be infected by home attitudes. A "front reporter" declares to Germany that soldiers do not want to hear petty complaints from people at home; the latter are told not to harass the soldiers, but to "emulate the front in its ability to face difficulties without complaint."

They Did Not Pass . . . at Leningrad



Wide World

A Soviet Sentry on the Embankment During the Blockade

French Role in Peace Linked to Unity

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Unity between the French factions, which has now become possible through the meeting of Gen. Henri Giraud with Gen. Charles de Gaulle in Algeria had become a matter of urgent necessity, since the split between the French had begun seriously to weaken France's international position. France was in danger of being left out of the peace table if this situation were continued much longer.

The fact that General de Gaulle has finally come to Algiers and that General Giraud who wanted the conversations to take place "at a quiet spot" has given in is symbolic. The United States and—after some hesitation also Great Britain—have supported General Giraud in order to strengthen his bargaining position. He, moreover, is the chief of by far the most important part of the French Empire, he is commander of the largest French army which has now been equipped with modern arms by the United States.

Yet if today French unity is to be established at Algiers, it will essentially be on the lines laid down by the Fighting French National Committee. It appears that not only the influence of the former Vichy Proconsuls in Africa—Governor General Marcel Peyrouton, General Resident August Noguès, and General Governor Pierre Boisson—will at least be seriously curtailed, but for all practical purposes General Giraud himself will limit his activity mainly to military affairs.

Public Opinion in Doubt

General Giraud probably never had the ambition to become a political leader, and, moreover, he has increasingly been aware of the intrinsic weakness of his faction.

Today we still do not know what the French people are exactly thinking. Some 95 per cent of the French are behind General de Gaulle, as it is claimed by the Fighting French. One fact, however, contains a very serious indication on the main trend of public opinion in the country. Today more than 50 French Senators and Deputies have escaped from France. With the exception of Pierre Etienne Flandin all of them have gone to London and have joined General de Gaulle.

As agreement on the framework of a French supreme authority had already been reached before General de Gaulle departed from London, questions of personalities are likely to play a major role in the continuing conversations between the two leaders.

General de Gaulle has made no secret of his intention to insist on carrying out a thorough purge in the North African administration. It is a safe guess that sooner or later such figures as Noguès, Peyrouton, and Boisson will be ousted whenever the Fighting French enter the new supreme council.

Trusted Men Needed

A stable and lasting unity between the French groups depends on the elimination of men who are—to say the least—not trusted by the majority of the French people.

With the constitution of French unity, North Africa will cease to be a haven for doubtful politicians like M. Flandin or Pierre Pucheu who tried to turn their coats when they believed that the Allies would win.

Purification of the political atmosphere in North Africa, however, is not only a question of personalities. It is necessary that—as far as military considerations are not at stake—the participation of public opinion in North African politics and the free working of the democratic institutions which General Giraud has revivified will be secured.

General Giraud recently had taken a new and important step in this direction in abrogating the restrictions which Vichy had imposed on the North African press. In his communiqué the General had stressed that "public criticism and complaints compatible with the necessities of war are no longer forbidden."

These liberal measures will probably be completed by an extension of public participation in political affairs. Giraud has reconstituted the elected provincial assemblies in North Africa, but their activity so far has consisted mainly in voting resolutions which the Giraud administration could or could not take in consideration.

The fact that both groups agreed on application of the law Tréveneuc—in a modified form—in case of liberation of metropolitan France will strengthen the position of North African assemblies as well. The Law Tréveneuc foresees that, in case of forcible dissolution of the French parliament, the provincial councils will provisionally act as legislative authority.

Behind the Scenes

This would constitute a step toward normalization of French political life and would curtail authoritarian rule. So far it had been a typical feature of the North African regime that major decisions were taken or at least influenced by personalities who had no official mandate whatever but who were working behind the official scene. The constitution of a new organization of Free France will probably bring actual responsibilities into the open.

If the Fighting French share in responsiiblity for the administration of North Africa, their determination to apply the moral principles they have been fighting for will have to stand a hard test.

While the consequences of unity among the French are immediately felt in the military field, the fact that the French fleet at Alexandria finally joined the Allies indicates France's growing military strength, while it may soon bring about administrative unification of the French colonial empire and probably induce Admiral Georges Robert at Martinique to give up his resistance to the Allies, yet the political amalgamation of the two French groups is likely to be a long and painstaking enterprise.

Only if administrative unity is developed into political unity will the new French regime secure conditions necessary for a peaceful reconstruction of France after the war.

Canadians Explore Problem Of Repatriating Japanese

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, June 1 — The question of what to do with the Japanese in this country after the war has been raising considerable controversy here.

Legislators, farmers, labor leaders, and industrialists have been urging repatriation of those now in Canada, although few have given a detailed plan for accomplishing this objective without legal and international complications.

The British Columbia Conference of the United Church has passed a resolution deprecating this suggestion on the ground that such action would be "contrary to the Christian conscience and carries with it its natural reactions in a deep threat to unity in Canada and of smoldering ill will with promise of future war from outside Canada."

Meanwhile Japanese whose property was taken over by the Government following their evacuation from the coastal areas are contesting the sale in the courts, claiming that there is no legal precedent for such drastic action.

Church Resolution

The United Church sides with the Japanese in this argument, too. "We protest," declared the church organization in a resolution passed at its conference in Vancouver a few days ago, "against the selling of private property by the Government without the consent of the owners because the people belong to a particular race or are of a particular national origin. We protest against the application of the laws of Canada in a different way in respect to persons due to difference of race or national origin.

"As Christians we stand for the protection of minorities on the same principle as we stand for the protection of majorities and we oppose prejudice against any race or people of any national origin."

Whether the Japanese, after the war, will be desirous of remaining in a country where there is antagonism toward them remains to be seen. Six hundred in the evacuation center at Tashme in the Fraser River valley have already requested to be sent back to Japan in exchange for Canadian prisoners of war.

Those who have given most thought to the subject feel that the best solution of the problem lies in scattering the Japanese throughout Canada so as to avoid a concentration of Japanese in the coastal area of British Columbia. The Vancouver Sun has favored such a program editorially.

Experiment in Alberta

An indication of how the Japanese may be able to fit into Canada's economic pattern without jeopardizing security is the apparent success of the sugar beet experiment in Alberta where some 500 Japanese evacuees from the coast have developed more than 3,000 acres and are apparently well satisfied with their lot.

The main objection to them arises from their excessive concentration in certain areas on the coast where they engaged intensively in fishing and nearly monopolized the industry at one time, in the Fraser River valley where they crowded out many white farmers, and in the city of Vancouver where in many instances their competition brought bankruptcy to small white storekeepers and where Japanese children sometimes dominated certain schools.

Some 24,000 Japanese in an area where the total population is about 300,000 is likely to breed a far more serious sociological and economic problem than the same number distributed more or less equally among 11,000,000 persons.

British Conservatives Swing To Side of Social Equality

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—The new progressive outlook of the Conservative Party in Britain has been shown beyond a doubt in its first full-scale conference in six years.

Recommendations such as those calling for more working-class men and women to stand as Conservative candidates, for power of the purse to be purged from the Conservative organization, and for younger candidates generally to be preferred in new selections—all these significant recommendations are now being reported back to constituencies and are receiving widespread approval.

As for the Conservative Party program for postwar reconstruction, comparable with Labor and Liberal plans which are constantly being revised, added to and publicized, Conservative leaders ask the conference to "stand pat" on Prime Minister Winston Churchill's plans, as outlined in his memorable broadcast on March 21.

Eden Stresses Unity

Mr. Churchill's absence in the United States left a big gap in the Conservative gathering last week. Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden, who deputized for him endeavored to drive home the vital need for national unity, both for victory and the postwar reconstruction period.

He drew the attention of his audience to the "wider issues which must face every party." He declared that the united political resources of this country will be needed for the organization of peace and for the tasks of reconstruction, both national and international, infinitely more complex than those of 25 years ago.

Mr. Eden showed the traditional Conservative interest in the Empire—but a dynamic and not a static Commonwealth whose future strength is to be based on greater progress and on the road to equality for all its members. He defined conservatism as standing for "steady, wise British evolution which is continuing now and will, I hope, continue in the future."

Beveridge Plan Praised

Conservative delegates spoke warmly in support of the Beveridge plan, looked for a speedier settlement of the Indian problem, urged better war pensions. But on the shape of things to come they were mostly prepared to accept the Churchill broadcast which he made as Premier of the coalition Government rather than as leader of the Conservatives. But the Conservatives in conference wanted a more precise definition of the Conservative platform.

Political opponents of the Conservatives are readily admitting that the Conservative organization is playing a shrewd hand. Alert Conservatives are seen to have recognized a leftish tendency among electorate with the prospect of troops coming home to accentuate the still more present radical temper. Socialist and Liberal onlookers see the Conservative Party as skillful as ever in adapting itself.

The Liberal newspaper, the Manchester Guardian, says the Conservative conference is a "warning to Labor that when it comes to elections, Disraeli up-to-date, plus Mr. Churchill, may count for a good deal."

Furthermore, as the Manchester Guardian points out, the "Conservatives have the advantage of not having a program bound or tied by party decisions."

Applause for Churchill

Delegate after delegate at the conference paid tribute to the great qualities of Mr. Churchill. Outside observers, too, are increasingly seeing signs of the Churchill genius in his handling of the present political situation in Britain.

Mr. Churchill has decided that his main objective for peace as well as war is national unity. He has outlined a progressive and enlightened policy for reconstruction which is the basic minimum generally accepted throughout the country.

He refuses to go into as great detail as other parties because he contends that national unity and determination to succeed will be more important than advance plans now.

Davis Warns U. S. Strikers They're Hurting Labor Cause With Men at Front

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Elmer Davis, Director of War Information, cautioned wartime strikers on May 28 that they may be held to account by the soldiers who come home after the war.

In his weekly radio broadcast Mr. Davis said that "men who go on strike in wartime are doing incalculable damage to the prospects of union labor after the war." He added:

"Before this war is over 10 or 12 million Americans will be in uniform and several million of them will have seen fighting. Men who have come back from the front have told me things they have heard soldiers say about strikers in war industries—even soldiers who were union men themselves in civil life.

"And I can't see what good it does to the labor movement in general or to any union in particular to set several million Americans against labor unions—especially when they are the men who are likely to dominate American politics after the war for decades to come."

Unionization Resisted by Red Cross; Attempt Made by Affiliate of C. I. O.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor,

NEW YORK, June 1—A drive by the Social Service Employees Union, left-wing affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, to unionize employees of the American Red Cross was disclosed here May 28 following a statement by Stuart Brown, Red Cross public relations officer with headquarters in Washington, that the organization for which he is spokesman was not subject to unionization. In support of this stand he referred to a directive approved by Norman H. Davis, Red Cross Chairman.

Following Mr. Brown's statement, Bernard Segal, President of the Union, voiced hope that a "peaceful and quick settlement" of the dispute and denied that his Union was Communist. Despite his controversy with the Red Cross, his Union will continue to support it, Mr. Segal added.

Mr. Brown, in releasing the directive, said the Red Cross had no objection to any employee joining any union, but that the Red Cross as an organization would not stand for unionization, formation of Red Cross union branches or anything of that kind, nor would it enter into collective bargaining with any union or other group.

Martial Law Ended In Indian Province

BOMBAY (AP)—British authorities ordered the termination of martial law proclaimed in the Hur country of Sind Province a year ago after members of the fanatical Moslem Hur Sect held up trains, slew and robbed passengers and caused a general disturbance.

At that time the British dispatched ground forces and parachute troops. They captured the Pir of Pagar, Hur prophet who was charged with leading the uprising, and destroyed his fort. The Pir was executed March 20.

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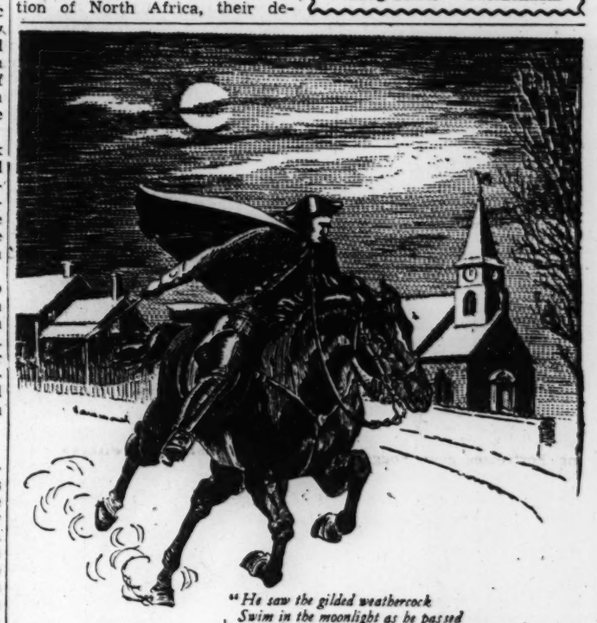

"He saw the gilded weathercock
Swim in the moonlight as he passed
And the meeting-house windows blank and bare
. . ."
LONGFELLOW

Paul Revere lived at a time when his country was passing through a period of discord and discontent. Whilst young Paul was still in his teens, rebellion against George the Third's determination "to be King" was already stirring in the hearts of the Colonists. The anti-British caricatures by Revere, executed in the years preceding the famous "Tea Party" at his native Boston, provide evidence of the deep influence the events of the times had on his career.

Born in 1735, the son of a silversmith, Paul Revere received his early training at his father's shop. Already he was beginning to show that he had inherited considerable skill at the craft when, in his country's hour of need, he answered the call to the colours.

Stationed at Fort Edward, New York, he quickly displayed qualities of leadership and in the year 1756, as a young second-lieutenant of Artillery, he took part in the expedition against Crown Point. But it was his midnight ride from Charlestown to Lexington, immortalised by Longfellow, to forestall the advance of the British that endeared him, for all time, in the heart of every loyal American. The town Revere, Mass., was named after him in commemoration of this famous exploit.

Paul Revere was without question a good soldier and a fine craftsman. When the embers of war had burned out he at once resumed business as a goldsmith and silversmith. Today, British silversmiths, their own careers interrupted by war, salute this great American patriot.

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News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Ties America To Apron Strings

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An apron is a small thing, but what a business aprons have developed for Helene Pons. This sparkling, imaginative Russian, now an American citizen, who for the past 20 years has devoted her talents to theatrical costuming, was struck with the possibilities in aprons when she turned out the women's costumes for "Harriet." She thought she would make a few. So immediate and unexpected was the response to her delightfully original designs, that she is now literally swamped.

"It is terrific. They order 20 dozen; they order 200 dozen. I am stunned. What shall I do if someone else comes in and orders another 125,000 dozen?" she exclaimed, her hands on her hips, her head thrown back in a dramatic gesture of excitement, her black eyes flashing defiance at the mere thought of such a thing. She was impatient with a world that demanded mass production of her all of a sudden—this small women who had always worked along enjoying the freedom of individual expression in its more leisurely aspects.

All Out for Aprons

Nevertheless, a country-wide promotion has been arranged for her beguiling aprons, and the business is launched in spite of the fact that she has costumed five successes now running on Broadway, which often need new clothes. The plays are, besides the be-aproned "Harriet," "Angel Street," "Dark Eyes," "Life with Father," "Arsenic and Old Lace," and "Ice Show."

Why are these aprons not "just aprons," I wondered as I made my way to her studio, a little skeptically. One glimpse of Helene Pons provided the answer. They are not "just aprons" because she is not "just a worker." She simply bristles with ideas. Take her "donkey apron" to wear bicycling, or shopping. Anybody might have thought of it. But Helene Pons thought of it and made it. Perhaps that is a Russian characteristic; anyway it is a sound one.

This apron is made with generous saddle bags that may make you feel like a burro, but certainly will carry your bundles and leave both hands free to go after more. It ties securely around the waist, and opens in front. It can be used also over bathing suits, and she is expecting to make it of corduroy for school children.

Smart women from California to Maine will be wearing her "garden apron." It is made like a jerkin, comes just below the hips, and has commodious pockets made by turning up a very wide, tough hem. It fits any size, and is adjusted by crossing it in back and belting it in front.

Blue Denim Overall

An overall apron of blue denim that covers you from shoulder to hem has a fitted round yoke and two slit pockets that won't catch and tear when you least want them to. These are lined in orange. A brown denim gets a decided lift through the introduction of jade green as pockets.

A deft, French touch is introduced in aprons of softly colored toiles de Jouey, made completely captivating by a large blousy black sateen pocket that makes you think of a lady's reticule. But then Mme. Pons has not been a theatrical designer for 20 years for nothing, one may say.

And she is the same little Helene Pons who when she first came from Russia trembled before the great Morris Guest, as he blazed at her: "How dare you come to America and have no profession!" How he would laugh, watching her today tie America up in aprons.

(Above) A scene in the garden of the Soldiers' Home in Guatemala City, established by Guatemalan women as a club for service men from the United States who are stationed there. (Right) Mme. Irene de Peyré, who has been largely responsible for starting the project, serving chocolate to two American soldiers.

Guatemalan Women Provide Club for U. S. Soldiers

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A good-neighbor project, in which the United States is the beneficiary of a neighbor nation's kindness, is the social center for our soldiers in Guatemala City, established, financed, and run by prominent Guatemalan women.

After our troops had been stationed there for some months and none of the sizable North American colony had taken steps to arrange for such a project, the Guatemalan women got to work among themselves. One donated the use of a lovely home in the suburb near the camp, a home provided with all comforts inside and a large swimming pool out of doors. Others gave or collected money, arranged for furniture, caretaker, servants. Many joined as hostesses so that our boys might have another home to come to.

Meals are provided without cost to them and hot baths and comfortable beds are made available. Writing materials are ready in the library, which is furnished with books from the post. And always presiding over this place, appropriately named "Soldiers' Home," are friendly señoras to give our boys kindly understanding and señoritas to brighten the parties.

To one like myself, recently returned from Guatemala, the establishment of this home comes as good news. Our officers have always found ready access to homes of Americans there and to their gay parties which war has only slightly dampened. But the enlisted men—too well do I recall them strolling through the streets, riding on the busses, making eager friends with such little girls as could talk English with them.

One of my compatriots, long resident of that city, explained to me quite seriously that she would gladly entertain the rank and file, but that the Guatemalans would never understand this, that they would regard it as highly improper to invite into a nice home anyone under the rank of commissioned officer.

We may find it hard to comprehend the change that takes place in the attitude of our citizens who reside in foreign lands, but in view of this we must feel special gratitude and appreciation for what these generous, understanding, and gracious Guatemalan women have done for the boys who are stationed in their country to fight in our common cause.

Knowing Fundamentals Simplifies Canning

Home Canning—No. 2

By Ruth Miller

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Along with other new wartime experiences, many homemakers, this year, will have that of home canning for the first time.

And, it is not a difficult job if you know the fundamentals. There is no room for failure now, when every bit of food counts in the war effort, and a bird's-eye view of first principles should go a long way in helping the novice over the hurdles.

For canning purposes, all food is divided into two groups: Acid Foods—fruits, tomatoes, pickled beets, ripe pimentos, sauerkraut and rhubarb; and Nonacid Foods, consisting of all vegetables not considered acid, and meat and poultry. Processing (heating) foods too long spoils flavor and appearance. Too short a time means spoilage. Because these different types of foods require different kinds of treatment, there are four ways of canning:

Various Methods

1. The open kettle method for fruits and tomatoes. The food is boiled in an open kettle, poured hot into sterilized jars and hermetically sealed.

2. Cold pack for fruits and vegetables. The prepared fruit is placed in sterilized jars, covered with hot water or sirup and processed at the boiling point half-closed, then hermetically sealed.

3. Hot pack for fruits and tomatoes. The pre-heated food is filled into sterilized jars, processed at boiling point and then tightly sealed.

4. Meats and nonacid vegetables, processed in a steam pressure canner above 212 degrees F. (This will be described in detail in the third and final canning article.)

If you use method No. 1, in all cases pack fruit boiling hot into sterilized containers and cover with hot sirup, water or juice. Process according to timetable given in any reliable cook book.

To Make Sirups

For a **light sirup,** use five cups of white granulated sugar to a gallon of water; boil for five minutes, skim and pour hot over fruit. You need only about a cup of sirup for a pint of packed fruit, so one and one-quarter cups of sugar to a quart of water should give enough sirup for four pints.

For a **medium sirup,** use twelve and one-half cups of sugar to a gallon of water. Better make the sirup light—much better for breakfast fruit, and then you can add sugar when you serve or cook the fruits for dessert.

Sugar substitutes: Honey and corn sirup are both good substitutes for sugar in canning. For best success, however, only light, mild-flavored honey should be used.

To make a sirup of honey, use one part of honey for each part of water in acid fruits, and one part honey to two parts of water for less acid fruits—peaches, sweet cherries and raspberries. Boil together for two minutes and then simmer the fruit in this sirup until heated throughout.

White corn sirup also may be used, in the proportion of 1½ cups corn sirup substituted for each cup of sugar.

Obtaining Your Rations

To get sugar rations: Sugar for home canning is being allotted by OPA on just about the same basis as last year — one pound of sugar for each four quarts or eight pounds of the finished fruit. To secure sugar for canning, you must submit a written application to your local War Price and Rationing Board. A top limit of 25 pounds of sugar per person is set in the new regulations. However, the 25 pounds is a maximum. That is to say, the very top amount of sugar you may have is 25 pounds per person for ALL canning, but this large amount will be granted only in a few exceptional cases.

The sugar allowance for jams and jellies and preserves is more generous than last year when sugar for this purpose was limited to one pound per person. This year — as part of the total 25 pounds—five pounds per person may be secured for preserving.

Here's how to go about making application for canning sugar, if you haven't already done it: Send or take a written application form to your local board. You must submit the following: A copy of War Ration Book One for each person for whom canning sugar is sought; the total number of quarts or pounds of finished fruit to be put up; and the amount of sugar to be used for making jams and jellies (not in excess of five pounds per person).

To Make Preserves

Preserving: Heat, with sugar and acids in the right proportion, "preserves" fruits without the sterilization which is necessary in canning. Proper sealing and storage are also necessary so dampness and air cannot produce molds or fermentation. A number of fruits not very well suited to canning are perfect for jellies and jams—strawberries, gooseberries and currants.

"Tricks of the trade" for making perfect preserves are a help. (1) After the fruit is heated in the sirup, let it stand awhile to "plump" and prevent shrinkage. (2) For firm fruits, like plums, start the cooking in a thin sirup so it permeates the fruit before the sirup gets too heavy. For less firm fruits, like berries and peaches, cook at once in heavy sirup, or allow to stand over night with sugar to "firm" them.

For preserves, the general rule is from three-quarters of a pound to a pound of sugar for each pound of fruit. However, you can replace half the sugar with honey or corn sirup, weight for weight. But, if you are measuring, allow for the fact that it takes one and one-third cups of honey or corn sirup to weigh a pound. Cook a little longer than if all sugar is used.

Jelly Is a Luxury

Jelly-Making: Even jellies may be made with three-quarters of a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit and some substitution. By measure, substitute one-half honey for one-half sugar. Cook a little longer beyond the jellying stage if these substitutions are made. But go slow in jelly-making. Jelly is last choice in these times.

Final Article—Canning meats, poultry, and nonacid vegetables will appear on June 4.

What Americans May Be Eating 'Down Under'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

With hundreds of American men now in Australia, and enjoying the hospitality and kindness of Australian friends, these recipes, sent by Miss Edna McKerihan, of Vaucluse, N. S. W., may be of special interest to mothers, wives and sisters in this country. Maybe when the war is over and Johnnie comes marching home, he'll be asking for some of the dishes he learned to like "down under."

Here they are, and some of the terms are different from ours:

Sago Plum Pudding

Soak 2 heaped up tablespoons sago in ¾ cup milk for two hours. Add:

½ cup brown sugar
¾ cup sultanas
2 cups bread crumbs
1 tablespoon butter (or margarine)
Spice
Caramel (to darken)
1 teaspoon carbonate soda dissolved in ¼ cup boiling water.

Steam 1½ hours. Serve with melted butter sauce.

(Caramel is burnt sugar and water. Put the sugar in an old saucepan and let burn. Add cold water and let dissolve. Bottle when cold. It keeps indefinitely.)

Victory Biscuits

1 cup sugar
1 teaspoon carbonate of soda
½ cup milk
½ cup butter
3½ to 4 cups flour
Cocoanut (optional)

Place sugar in saucepan. Add soda and milk and bring to boil. Draw away from heat quickly or it will fizz over. Rub butter into flour and, when the boiled mixture is cool, add. Roll out and cut into V-shaped biscuits and bake a pale biscuit color. Cocoanut may be added to flour and butter to make a change.

Creamed Rice

2 tablespoons rice
1 cup water
½ teaspoon salt
2 cups milk
2 tablespoons sugar
1 dessert spoon butter
Vanilla
Cocoanut (optional)

Well wash rice and boil with water and salt. Do not stir. When all water is evaporated, add milk, sugar, and butter. Simmer for about 1½ hours over very low heat. Add vanilla. Serve hot or cold. Cocoanut may be added when cooked. Nice with stewed fruit.

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

2 cups of sugar
2 cups of water
1 lb. fruit
2 heaped tablespoons drippings.

Boil together for five minutes and let cool. Mix:

3½ cups of flour
2 level teaspoons carbonate of soda
2 level teaspoons spice
2 level teaspoons nutmeg
2 teaspoons salt

Add to boiled mixture and bake in a moderate oven (250-300° F.) about 1¼ hours.

Makes a good cheap family cake.

Date Pudding

¼ cup butter or good beef drippings
¼ cup sugar
1 egg
3 tablespoons milk
1 cup flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
4 ounces dates
Pinch salt

Beat butter and sugar to a cream. Add beaten egg, then milk. Have the flour, baking powder and salt sifted. Cut dates in four and add to flour, etc. Fold into mixture. Turn into greased basin and steam 1½ hours. Serve with melted butter sauce.

Melted Butter Sauce

1 dessert spoon butter
1 tablespoon flour
1¼ cups milk
1 teaspoon sugar
Salt
Vanilla

Dissolve butter in saucepan but do not let it brown. Stir in flour and cook slowly a minute or two. Remove from heat and add milk. Mix well until all lumps are dissolved. Return to heat and cook until thick, stirring all the time. When it thickens add pinch of salt, sugar and vanilla.

Victory Pudding

1 tablespoon butter or good beef drippings
2 tablespoons sugar
1 egg
3 tablespoons milk
Vanilla
1 cup self-raising flour
Pinch salt

Beat butter and sugar to a cream. Add beaten egg and beat well again. Add a little of the milk, then a little of the sifted flour and beat again, then a little more of the milk and a little more flour and so on until all the flour is used. Grease mold and line bottom with jam or golden syrup or honey, add mixture, cover and steam 1 hour.

Serve hot with melted butter sauce.

Coffee Rolls

1 heaping dessert spoon of butter
1 egg
1 cup milk
3 cups flour
3 teaspoons cream of tartar
1½ teaspoons carbonate of soda
Pinch of salt

Mix butter and sugar, add lightly beaten egg and beat again; add milk and then flour into which has been sifted cream of tartar, soda and salt. Roll out and cut out. Place a stoned date on each cut-out; fold over and bake in a quick oven. (Having an egg in they keep fresher than scones.)

Read and Remembered—

By Helen Henley

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Double-Quick Cooking, for Part-Time Homemakers, by Ida Bailey Allen (M. Barrows & Co. $2).

Here is practical cooking advice from one who knows what she is talking about, and who has overlooked no angle of the meal-planning problem facing today's busy homemakers. A few statements will not be acceptable to everyone. However, Ida Bailey Allen has evolved countless short cuts for getting kitchen tasks done; she shares many smart tricks for stretching food and for making use of every crumb; and she offers recipes and menus in comprehensive details.

Peace and Postwar Planning, A Study Outline in Quiz Form, by Sara A. Whitehurst (Free to members of General Federation of Women's Clubs; 25 cents to nonmembers).

This handbook of questions and answers by the President of the General Federation deals directly and concisely in facts that trace the crises in world affairs over many years. It doesn't pretend to map the solution of world problems, but it contributes its useful bit to that clearer understanding of world events which must underlie a real peace.

Women at Work in Wartime, by Katherine Glover (Public Affairs Committee, Inc. 10 cents).

Listed as No. 77 in a series of Public Affairs Pamphlets, this booklet briefly surveys the need for women workers in war industry and recommends steps to be taken to bring more women into war work. The material is not new, being based partially on official government documents, but it may help many patriotic women to see their way to more active participation in the war effort.

Children and You, A Primer of Child Care, by Eva Knox Evans (G. P. Putnam's Sons. 35 cents).

Although it is certainly written for adults, this slightly oversized pamphlet with the bright yellow cover and the gay sketches by Mary A. Giles looks like something a child would reach for. However, despite the disarming simplicity of its sentences (a three-syllable word on these pages looks positively conspicuous!) this booklet offers thoroughly practical help to the woman who has undertaken as her "war job" the daily supervision of a nursery full of youngsters. Its calm counsel will prove equally useful to mothers.

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Republicans at Crossroads On International Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—Reading between the lines of the newly appointed "Republican Postwar Advisory Council" of 49, which will recommend planks for the Party's platform in the 1944 presidential election, observers here see the Republican Party at a crisis of foreign policy.

Selection of the Council is announced here by the National Chairman, Harrison E. Spangler, and circumstances surrounding it have immediately drawn the attack of Republican advocates of international collaboration.

By a device which selects the committee membership from the "elected" representatives of the party, Wendell L. Willkie, the outstanding Republican advocate of postwar collaboration of the nation, and nominal leader of his party, is not in the group.

Also left out are Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota and Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Republican members of the four-man interparty group that proposed a pending resolution for postwar collaboration.

"Unfortunate Relapse"

Included in the list of 49, political observers see a party group who, if left to them, would hardly pick for a party standard-bearer a man with international views of Mr. Willkie, and who seem weighted strongly with pre-Pearl Harbor isolationists.

The New York Herald Tribune, a leading Republican organ in the East, under the heading "an unfortunate relapse," editorially calls the selection today a "travesty," and declares that "this effort to isolate the Republican Party" will not succeed.

As a matter of fact, the new Spangler Committee accentuates the fissure within the Republican Party. This fissure is wide and deep, and promises long-run consequences of a nature more realistic than the corresponding Democratic split in the Solid South, based on economic and racial matters.

The committee of 49 was picked as follows, Mr. Spangler explains:

Republican Senate Leader Charles L. McNary picked four other Senators.

Republican House Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., picked 11 other Congressmen.

All 24 sitting Republican Governors were automatically included.

In addition, six members of the party's National Committee were chosen, plus the respective chairmen of the senatorial and congressional campaign committees.

Willkie Left Out

Mr. Spangler included in the "elected" group the six members of the national committee, although under the same definition Mr. Willkie was excluded. He stressed, however, in his formal announcement that "all Republican leaders" would be consulted, thereby lumping Mr. Willkie, the titular head of his party as its standard-bearer in the last election, with Messrs. Hoover and Landon.

Senators Burton and Ball, who represent the youthful Willkie-collaborationist Republican wing in the Senate, were not only passed over in the selections but knew nothing of the committee until it was announced.

The senatorial contingent, besides Senator McNary, has Warren R. Austin of Maine, a Willkie supporter, Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and Robert A. Taft of Ohio, critics of Willkie views, and Albert W. Hawkes of New Jersey, a newcomer.

In his accompanying statement, Mr. Sprangler says that the new committee seeks to develop "a realistic peacetime program for American progress" and will approach the problem of a lasting world peace "in a spirit of friendly co-operation with the other nations of the world, keeping in mind the welfare of our own country."

At Political Crossroads

Many observers here believe the Republican Party now stands at the crossroads.

Before World War I, the Republican was the party of enlightened internationalism, with leaders like Root, Hay, Theodore Roosevelt, Hughes, Stimson and many others.

Dissatisfaction with Wilson, however, produced Warren Harding, and later the Smoot-Hawley Chinese tariff wall.

Today a bitter schism exists. Mr. Spangler evidently hopes to iron this out before it comes to the 1944 convention floor.

The conflict within the party is clearly visible.

On the five crucial votes in Congress prior to, and at the start of, this war—the two arms embargo repeal votes; the two compulsory service votes, and the passage of lend-lease—the Republican majority voted "no" on every one, not only in one chamber but in Senate and House alike. If left to Republicans these five measures would all have lost.

Congressional Ballots

Since 1934 there have been six congressional ballots on the Hull reciprocal pacts, three in the House, three in the Senate, coming when the act was introduced in 1934, and when it was renewed in 1937 and 1940, respectively. The Republican majority voted overwhelmingly "no" on all six ballots, the aggregate on all six ballots being 15 favorable, 388 adverse votes.

The Associated Press has taken two recent tests of congressional sentiment. In polling Senators to find whether they favored pledging the country now to support a postwar international police force the Republicans voted 6 for, 16 against. (Democrats favored the plan.) Again, the A. P. asked Senators whether they favored reciprocal trade act extension: Republicans voted against 12 to 7 (Democrats favored extension 7 to 1).

Records of congressional Republican leaders fill out the picture.

Senator McNary voted against modifying the Neutrality Act, against allowing American armed forces to leave the Western Hemisphere, against extending draftees' service beyond six months.

Allied Gains Against Axis Subs Told by Forrestal and Byrnes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—The Battle of the Atlantic—of United Nations war patrols versus Hitler's ace weapon, the U-boat—is taking a new and possibly decisive turn for the better. All sources here agree.

The impact of air raids against German submarine bases on the continent, the accelerating escort-vessel program, longer-range air patrols on the Atlantic and new Victory Ship construction have combined to give substance to the prediction of James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, that the submarine menace will be eliminated within four to six months.

James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, wove the same brighter outlook into his Spartanburg, S. C., speech last night, citing the wholesale sinking of four submarines which attacked an Atlantic convoy recently as evidence of the way the Allied Nations were carrying the fight to the enemy.

The scoreboard of submarine destruction within the last four weeks has shown that the Atlantic menace is being beaten, Mr. Forrestal declared. London reports say that the number of enemy U-boats sunk has reached a new high for a single month, and may total more that 12, whereas average German replacements are believed to be something more than 10

Ship Sinkings Decrease

The best news to naval observers here, however, is the decline in ship sinkings. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox remarked at the end of March that it was a bad month. Then came April, with far less loss of vessels. Some observers feared another spurt in May, but May also has proved to be a good month, with losses as low or lower than in April.

Even on the basis of German claims, May was a month of fewer Allied ship losses, the Nazis claiming to have sunk 282,000 gross tons during the first two thirds of May as against the claim of 420,000 tons in April and 851,000 tons in March.

Several factors were emphasized here as responsible for the new direction which the Battle of the Atlantic has taken. They are:

1. The increasing number of convoy escort vessels and airplanes. Not many of the new destroyer escorts have joined the patrols as yet, but Mr. Byrnes reports that more will be built this year than there were destroyers in the United States Fleet at the end of 1942. They can be constructed at half the cost and in half the time required to build a destroyer, and they are definitely "effective."

Air Patrols Enlarged

2. Enlarged air patrols on both sides of the Atlantic. The United States Army Air Forces' Antisubmarine Command now operates from virtually the entire perimeter of the Atlantic, with bases on four continents. British and American shore-based air patrols are forcing the U-boats out further and further into the open ocean. The mid-Atlantic gap between British and American-based patrols is being steadily narrowed.

3. Secret antisubmarine devices.

4. Expanding merchant ship construction. Mr. Byrnes, in his Spartanburg address, declared that during the 12-month period which ended last night the United States had constructed more than 1,000 ocean-going dry cargo ships and almost 100 ocean-going tankers. During 1942, 746 ships totaling 8,090,000 deadweight tons were delivered to the merchant fleet.

5. The heavy bombing of German submarine bases and the "feeder factories" inland, the results of which are now beginning to show.

It was Prime Minister Winston Churchill who, in his address to Congress, first turned optimist about the Battle of the Atlantic. "Our killings of the U-boats," he said on May 19, "have this year greatly exceeded all previous experience. The last three months, and particularly the last three weeks, have yielded record results."

Navy's Statements

With so many optimistic statements appearing from the Navy Department in the months since the assault on Pearl Harbor, some of which smoke-screened the delay in building escort vessels and taking other protective measures, Mr. Forrestal's prediction of the shortened existence of the menace might be looked on askance.

Some part of the brighter statistics, may be due to less use of the convoy route to Murmansk, where the heaviest losses were sustained. But all indications are that, while the United Nations may not yet be sinking many more German submarines than are being built, the general situation is definitely on the upgrade.

Text of Address by Byrnes Urging Greater War Effort

SPARTANBURG, S. C., June 1 (AP)—The text of an address by James F. Byrnes, Director of War Mobilization, made here last night follows:

"I am happy to be back home even for a day. I am particularly happy to join you in paying tribute to the men and women of the cotton textile industry who, tending their looms and machines, are doing their part in winning the greatest war in the history of mankind.

"I wonder if you yourselves realize what you are doing in this struggle. In the last war American troops were outfitted with clothing and equipment for fighting in a relatively small sector in western Europe. In this war troops must be provided with clothing and equipment to fight in all parts of the world under every conceivable climatic condition.

"Cotton, no less than steel or aluminimum, is an essential war material. More than 5,000 articles in which cotton is used are purchased for our armed forces.

"Rafts like the one which saved the life of Eddie Rickenbacker and his associates, and parachutes which drop fighting weapons out of the sky for our paratroopers are made from King Cotton.

"The task of meeting the rapidly growing war demands for cotton textiles has fallen mainly upon American cotton mills. Management and labor have responded magnificently. The bolts of cloth produced by the industry in 1942, if sewed together, would reach around the world 282 times. The remarkable part of this achievement is that the mills are turning out 66 per cent more textile products with 30 per cent less spindles than the industry had in the last war. Textiles have really gone to war.

Pride in Textiles

"Textile workers are justly proud of their war work. Although firmly determined to preserve their right to strike in time of peace, with few exceptions they have patriotically refused to countenance the right to strike in time of war. We have had some stoppages of work in industries producing weapons of war. They have justly aroused criticism. But when you condemn the few who strike, do not forget that the great mass of our workers and, with rare exceptions, the leaders of organized labor, are doing as much as any of us, and more than many of us, to see that there is no interruption of war production. Do not forget that during 1942 only 1-20 of 1 per cent of the time of workers engaged in war work was lost on strikes. The striker in war industry is almost as rare as the slacker in the Army.

Head Start by Foes

"But we have a big job ahead of us. The Nazis and the Japs started to prepare for this war years before we as a nation woke up to what was going on. While they were plotting our destruction we were passing neutrality laws that helped them out. Not until after France collapsed, and Britain was besieged and Russia attacked, did we begin to realize what was happening in the world.

"But, in the meanwhile, we had lost precious time, and our enemies launched their treacherous attack on Pearl Harbor, mistakenly believing they could beat us down before we could equip ourselves for battle.

"It was humiliating for a nation as great and proud as ours to remain for months on the defensive, to be unable in the winter of 1942 to send the reinforcements necessary to save the Philippines, to be unable in the summer of 1942 to open a second front in Europe to help Russia.

"It is not easy to reply to critics who complained that we were losing the war by default. The President could not tell them what the general staff was doing to rebuild our Pacific fleet and to strengthen our supply lines in the Pacific by the capture of Guadalcanal. The President could not tell them how the general staff was assembling ships, supplies and men to drive the Nazis from Africa and to expose them to attack in Europe from every direction.

U. S. Has Caught Up

"Military operations require more than the brilliant ideas of clever strategists. They require extensive preparations. As important as the co-ordination of our air, sea and land forces in actual battle is the preparation which must be made long before the battle begins to bring together at the right place and the right time the necessary men, supplies and equipment. Hitler won the first battle of Europe not in 1939 or 1940 but in the preceding five years of preparation.

"We have at length caught up with the Axis in our preparations and are forging rapidly ahead. We are now girding ourselves not for a single attack on a single front, but for many attacks on many fronts both in the European theater of war and in the Pacific. Those attacks will proceed when and where the enemy least expects them. And they will not cease until the last vestige of Japanese treachery and Nazi tyranny are blasted from the earth.

"This is the harvest year for the navy's ship construction. It is the year in which the great majority of the vessels for which plans were made a year and two years ago will actually join the fleet.

"In the first five months of this year we have completed 100 fighting ships. It means that in five months we have finished almost as many warships as were finished in the entire year of 1942.

Doubling Fleet Size

"During this year, we will double the size of our fleet. That accomplishment is without parallel in history. It is bad news for Tojo.

"These are fighting ships—battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, escort ships and submarines. These do not include the several thousand landing craft which have been completed during the last five months.

"This year's warship construction will be marked by two special achievements—aircraft carriers to give air coverage to our convoys and to our attacks, and escort vessels to destroy the enemies' submarines.

"The Navy has developed a special convoy vessel, the destroyer escort. It has but one function—to hunt down submarines. More of them will be built this year than there were destroyers in the fleet at the end of 1942. Within a year and a half we will have more of these vessels than any other single class of vessels in the fleet.

"Living up to our disarmament agreement, we junked a large part of the fleet following World War 1. But the Navy fortunately kept up its research work. We put on paper some of the most effective devices and implements of war in naval history. They had to be built. They have proved to be marvelously effective. With the airplane and the escort vessel, they have contributed to the splendid record in the month of May when we lost fewer ships and destroyed more submarines than we dared to hope for.

"The submarine is still a deadly menace, but our attack against the submarine is even more deadly. Recently one of our convoys was set upon by a pack of Nazi submarines. They got one of our merchant ships, but we got four of their submarines.

Marvel of Radar

"History will some day record the part radio and the radar have played in giving us fighting superiority over the Axis. But let me give you one instance. On the night of Nov. 24, off Guadalcanal there lay a Japanese battleship. It was a stormy night. Eight miles away was a ship of our fleet. With the use of the radar our ship with its second salvo, sank the Jap battleship in the blackness of night eight miles away. Is there any wonder that the Japanese Admiral Yamamoto, who boasted he would dictate the peace to the United States in the White House, has quietly passed away?

"This war imposes great and grave responsibilities upon our merchant marine. Ships must maintain lines of supply to our far flung battlefields.

"During the 12 month period ending May 31, 1941, we constructed 50 dry cargo ships and 22 tankers. During the 12-month period ending tonight, we have constructed more than a thousand ocean-going dry cargo ships and almost 100 ocean-going tankers. Remember this record has been achieved on top of the gigantic naval construction program.

Merchant Fleet Growing

"We are building merchant ships four times as fast as they are being sunk. The merchant fleet of the United States is growing so rapidly that we are shipping and delivering more cargo than ever before in history. But we still need more ships and still more ships to carry out the unconditional surrender war plans of the United Nations.

"Only by comparison with our achievements then can we grasp the progress of our effort now. In World War I our forces were equipped in very large part by arms and munitions lend-leased to us by our Allies. In this war we have had to assume the burden not only of equipping our own troops but of helping to equip our allies.

"We have, for example, shipped to lend-lease countries almost twice as many motor vehicles as we produced for ourselves alone in the last war. If all these vehicles were parked bumper to bumper, they would reach twice across North America.

"In the month of May of this year we produced three times as many pieces of artillery for ground troops as we did in all 19 months of the last war.

"Our production of high explosive powder has been six times greater than during the last war.

Camp Building Task

"Because we were unprepared we had the tremendous task of providing training camps. By April 1 of this year we had spent 10 billion dollars in buying land and in building all over the United States airfields and training camps such as you have here at Camp Croft. We provided housing for 5,000,000 men.

"In modern war we must have machine guns for airplanes, machine guns for antiaircraft and for ground troops. Between June 1, 1940, and June 1, 1941, our ordnance plants turned out 25,000 machine guns and submachine guns. The year following we turned out 700,000. Between June 1, 1942, and the present date we turned out 1,500,000 bringing our total to 2,225,000 since America began to re-arm.

"Let me give you some idea of what we have in store for our enemies. A week ago there occurred the greatest and most devastating raid in history. The Germans know what it did to Dortmund and its war industries. Our bombing strength is being added with increasing intensity to the strength of the British. The tonnage of bombs that we have already produced is sufficient to load our planes for 542 raids the size of the Dortmund raid and we are producing more every day. America means business.

"For the seven years preceding June, 1940, while we were building automobiles and refrigerators, Hitler was building airplanes. He relied upon those planes to enslave the world. American skill and energy are producing planes to free the world.

10,000th Airplane

"Between June 1, 1940, and June 1, 1941, we made 10,143 airplanes. Between June 1, 1941 and June 1, 1942, we made 30,248 airplanes; and between June 1, 1942 and today we made almost 60,000.

"I have some bad news for the man Mr. Churchill calls 'Corporal Hitler.' I have some bad news for the Japanese, too. I am permitted to announce that the 100,000th airplane manufactured since we began our war production program came off the assembly line today.

"Do you remember how the Nazi and Japanese propagandist scoffed when President Roosevelt first announced that we were going to build 100,000 planes? Well, they do not scoff now. They know that America means business.

"I cannot tell you how many of these planes are bombers, how many are fighter planes, how many are training planes and cargo planes. That is a military secret. But I can tell you that in the beginning of our program the proportion of trainers was large. Since that time our planes have become heavier and heavier. The proportion of bombers and fighters has become steadily higher, and they are bigger and more devastating.

"I will make no prediction about the number of planes we will produce in the next 12 months. You may draw your own conclusions.

"Russia and Britain are both producing planes in tremendous numbers in their own factories. Not only America, but all the Allies mean business. Our combined might will drive the Axis from the skies, and hold a protection umbrella over our ground forces as they triumphantly march to victory.

"It has not been so very long ago that we were told by some who claimed to have special knowledge that the Germans had a peculiar genius for air power and that neither Britain nor America singly or jointly could beat them in the air.

"But the history of this war is proving that the Nazi's genius in the air is no greater than the genius of a gangster with a gun against an unarmed victim.

"Before this war is over, Hitler will learn as the psalmist foretold: "'Behold, he travaileth with iniquity, and hath conceived mischief, and brought forth falsehood. He made a pit, and digged it, and is fallen into the ditch which he made. His mischief shall return upon his own head, and his violent dealing shall come down upon his own pate.'

"But this is no time for overconfidence. Remember in June, 1941, Hitler was over-confident. It was Hitler's over-confidence which caused him to attack Russia and gave us the time to catch up in our preparations.

"Thus far we are only on the outer fringes of this war so far as personal deprivation on the home front and the loss of blood on the battlefront are concerned. We have been in this war almost as long as we were in the last war. So far our casualties in this war have been only 86,862. Our casualties in the last war totaled 233,184. This will be a much tougher war.

"There is no doubt in my own mind but the American people will steel themselves for the tough weeks and months that lie ahead. Already the mothers who have lost sons have shown the mettle which makes America great.

"Let me read you some lines that came to me from a letter by a mother whose home is in Aiken and whose son was killed in Guadalcanal.

" 'One of the first things I thought of and said, when I heard about George, was that it is not the length of time we live, but how we live and what we do with our lives that counts. It would not have been fair for other boys to have given their lives and not one of ours. Thank God, he had courage enough to give his life for what he knew was right.'

"There are thousands of mothers just like this one. They are America's answer to the Axis propaganda that we are too soft, too weak, and too indifferent to our liberties to make the sacrifices which must be made before victory is won.

Crises Seen Near

"We have a long, hard road ahead. The hardest fighting is yet to come. We have not yet a firm foothold anywhere on the continent of Europe, excluding Russia. Japan still holds her stolen empire rich in vital war resources. Thousands of our boys are prisoners of war in the Philippines and the flag of the Japanese aggressor flies in place of Old Glory over Corregidor.

"There can be no cheer in the American hearts until the Nazis are crushed in Europe and the Nipponese in the Pacific, until China is free from aggression, and Quezon, MacArthur, and Wainwright march in triumph through the streets of Manila.

"Hitherto our energies have been largely engaged in production in preparation for atack. Now we must not only keep up our production and increase it at critical points, but we must assume a major part in the all-out military operations against the enemy. We must keep up our all-out production at the same time that millions of our men are engaged in all-out attacks. This will put stresses and strains on our military machine, on our civilian economy, and on our private lives. We must streamline our governmental operations.

"We must act with greater dispatch and greater efficiency than ever. We must learn to work, to fight, to sacrifice together as we have never done before. We must accept willingly and gladly a self-discipline to which we are not by tradition accustomed.

No Statement of Plans

"Masses of men and women cannot work together if they are always thinking whether the other fellow is doing his part. Masses of men and women can work effectively together only if they are actuated by a desire to outdo each other in contributing to the common effort. The American people on the farms, in the factories and in the mines, as well as at the battlefront, must work together as one team.

"Your Government has no right to call upon you to work as a team if it is not going to demand of Government officials that they work as a team. I admit that officials of the Government have made mistakes. That is to be expected of human beings. But the people have a right to expect Government officials to sacrifice all pride of opinion and co-operate just as officers of the Army and Navy are required to co-operate.

"We must be just. There have been controversies in Government. But that these controversies and their effect upon the war effort have been greatly exaggerated, is clearly demonstrated by the statement I have made of our progress.

Resolute President

"The President has taken new and resolute action designed to unify and solidify our war efforts here on the home front. As part of this action he has designated me as director of the Office of War Mobilization. Later this week the War Mobilization Committee will meet. Until that meeting I can make no statement as to our plan, but I pledge you that I shall do all in my power to bring about the same co-ordination of efforts among the civilians in governmental agencies that exists on the military fronts.

"Victory in war cannot be achieved cheaply. We must pay dearly for victory with the lives of our fighting man. We must also pay for our victory by unremitting, and when need be, unrewarded toil on the home front. We must also pay for victory by willing sacrifice of the things we can do without. We must demonstrate that we are worthy of our freedom by our willingness to work, to fight and if need be to die for our freedom.

"We must so conduct ourselves that future generations will speak of the men and women of 1943 as we speak of the men and women of 1776."

Flier Gets His Wings

Associated Press

Graduation at West Point

Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the Army Air Forces (left), pins wings on Thomas K. Oliver of Vicksburg, Miss., top man in the graduating class, during graduation ceremonies at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y.

Japanese Relocation Warning Sounded by Dies Committee

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1—The Dies Committee has injected a sudden note of alarm into the Government's effort to deal fairly with 100,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans who have been living in western relocation centers since soon after the assault on Pearl Harbor.

Convinced that the best way to treat Japanese and Japanese-Americans, loyal to the United States, is to get them back into self-respecting jobs, the War Relocation Authority is now releasing them from relocation centers at the rate of about 1,000 a week, either for permanent work or for temporary jobs on farms.

Now the Dies Committee, investigating un-American activities, has published charges that an untold number of the 10,000 released thus far were given pre-Pearl Harvor training in a special sabotage school in Tokyo operated by the Black Dragon Society of Japan.

Dillon S. Myer, War Relocation Authority Director, countered with the assurance "no evacuee is permitted to leave a relocation center if he or she in any way endangers the national security."

Most of the persons released from the relocation centers, it was pointed out, are citizens of the United States. They were born in the United States and have never been in Japan. In their new pobs they are required to report regularly to Government authorities and the Federal Bureau of Investigation is supposed to keep close watch on them. Before they are released they are checked against information in the files of the F. B. I. and the Army and Navy Intelligence.

The only Japanese - Americans who were rounded up at the time of Pearl Harbor were those living on the West Coast. Thousands of others who happened to be living in other parts of the country have gone freely about their business.

Suits have even been filed in the courts by Japanese-Americans charging that the Government violated their rights as American citizens in confining them to relocation centers.

The War Relocation Authority is aiming at getting about 70,000 out of the 100,000 Japanese and Japanese-Americans now in relocation centers out into regular jobs as soon as possible. Army regulations forbid them going back to the West Coast where they formerly lived.

Alarmed at the prospects of Japanese spies running "willy-nilly" over the United States, the Dies Committee has announced that it will send a special subcommittee headed by Representative John M. Costello (D) of California to Los Angeles, to investigate the policy of the War Relocation Authority. Further hearings will be held in Washington with War Relocation Authority officials as witnesses.

In announcing its interest in the problem, the Committee through Robert E. Stripling, its chief investigator, charged that many of the Japanese already discharged by the War Relocation Authority had received Black Dragon Society training in how to project a program of destruction in America in event of war at the North American School of Military Virtue in Tokyo.

He compared the training to that given in Berlin to the eight German saboteurs who were apprehended last year on the Atlantic Coast after landing from submarines.

"The Japs are being released at the rate of 1,000 a week to run willy-nilly all over the country," Mr. Stripling declared. "There is no way of determining how many are loyal to this country and how many are loyal to Japan. An Army checkup through the medium of questionnaires sent to all Japanese males between 17 and 37 years in relocation centers disclosed that 24 per cent vowed allegiance to Japan."

The War Relocation Authority confirmed this percentage but explained that this was not the group to be released. All citizens slated for release have pledged "unqualified allegiance" to the United States and foresworn "any form of allegiance or obedience to the Japanese Emperor, or any other foreign government, power or organization." The noncitizens have likewise taken a pledge of allegiance.

One complaint made by the Dies Committee was against lavish feeding of those in the relocation centers. Committee spokesmen said that the evacuees had meat and potatoes when civilians could not obtain them and so much sugar that they were shipping it outside to friends.

The Army Quartermaster Corps handles the food supplies for the camps, on much the same basis as those for Army camps.

Few Fathers Face Deferment

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Dependency alone virtually will be eliminated by the end of this year as a reason for keeping fathers out of uniform, Manpower Chief Paul V. McNutt indicated today.

The armed forces will need so many men, he said, that only 22 of every 100 able-bodied fathers still will be deferred at the end of 1943 because their families need their support.

General induction of family heads is due to start Aug. 1. A Navy announcement yesterday lowering physical standards for draftees may slow induction of fathers slightly, Mr. McNutt said, but he emphasized that even if the Army follows suit in adopting new standards the general effect on father induction will be "only a delay."

Relaxation of Navy standards, particularly on eyesight, coincided with reliable reports that the armed forces have been rejecting more than half the inductees called up in recent weeks.

Inductions have been proceeding at about 300,000 a month. If this rate is continued in 1944, Mr. McNutt said it would be necessary to lower physical requirements still further, drop the minimum draft age below 18 years, or raise it above the present maximum of 37 in the order named.

Employers Warned on Raises

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—Employers are under new orders to keep individual pay adjustments within regulations intended to bolster the wage stabilization program.

Asserting that the spirit of the program had been violated, the National War Labor Board last night prohibited increases unless employers adhere strictly to tightened rules, particularly as to adjustments under established rate schedules.

The Board declared that some employers circumvented the program by granting individual increases on the basis of an established schedule when none existed in the eyes of Federal officials.

Effective immediately, individual increases must be approved by the Board or one of its regional offices unless they are within a rate schedule either already sanctioned, conforming to a collective bargaining agreement, or in line with the employer's practice prior to Oct. 27, 1942.

Postal Telegraph

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—The National War Labor Board approved a 12½-cent wage increase for 12,000 nonmessenger employees of the Postal Telegraph Company.

Increasing the average pay to 62½ cents a hour, the adjustment was made to correct "substandard of living," the Board said.

The Board also ordered a 10 per cent raise for messengers and 7½ per cent for route aids. The Congress of Industrial Organizations' American Communications Association represented the employees.

Head of Brotherhood Convicted of Sedition

CHICAGO, June 1 (AP)—Stokley Delmar Hart, Negro, head of the Brotherhood for Black Man of America, was convicted of sedition by a jury of 10 women and two men.

Mr. Hart was alleged to have advised followers of his organization not to register for Selective Service. Government witnesses charged that he had praised Hitler and the Japanese and had called Premier Hideki Tojo of Japan the "light of the world," but Mr. Hart denied making the statements.

Mr. Hart faces a possible maximum penalty of 10 years' imprisonment and $10,000 fine on each of 10 counts in the indictment. Federal Judge Michael L. Igoe set June 11 for hearing arguments on a motion for a new trial.

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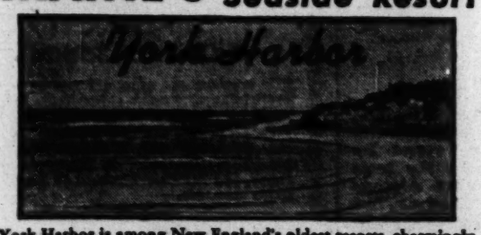

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Defense Begins in Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TO INCREASING NUMBERS of anxious mortals turning in dismay from the turmoil and frustration of the human scene, Christian Science opens up a heartening vision of new hope. It is saying to those ready to discard the illusory and mortal, "There is a refuge from all disaster, whether on battlefield or home front. There is peace to be found amid chaos, abundance and security where shortage and uncertainty seem apparent. Here and now you can recognize and prove your immunity from prevalent ills."

On page 306 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy has written: **"Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal."** God, divine Principle, is omnipotent and omnipresent, untouched by anything unlike Himself, unmoved by the cataclysm of a suppositional evil power. Mrs. Eddy's use of the term Principle as a synonym for God gives a sense of the permanence of divine protection and of its availability in any conceivable circumstance.

* * *

To many who are sincerely willing to consider the truths of Christian Science the doubtful suggestion may come: But what of the suffering I constantly hear, see, and read about? If perfect Principle governs all, how do you account for it?

The rampant evils apparent in human experience do not discredit the facts of divine Science. That they seem to do so is only because men are ignorant of the truths of being. Failing to align themselves with immutable, harmonious divine Principle, they fail to prove its possibilities.

It is encouraging to realize that our affairs are not inextricably bound to those of other mortals but that we can reject the misrepresentations of an erroneous sense and accept the direction of divine Mind. Our experience is what our consciousness embraces, and as we gain and maintain a spiritual concept of home, business relationships—of everything that comes within the radius of thought—we see the perfection of God's creation appearing in improved human conditions.

Let us never be mesmerized by the blatancy or the insidiousness of evil. Evil, being without intelligence, cannot plan or co-ordinate. It cannot actually oppose the omnipotence of God's government, but can succeed only in destroying itself. Truth unmasks treachery and deception and deflates the boastful claims of that which has nothing to support it. It is our God-given right to demonstrate here and now that we are immune from any mental or physical attack upon our freedom and security.

* * *

The Christian Scientist constantly maintains these spiritual facts, but he is not an impractical visionary dwelling in selfish detachment from human affairs. On the contrary, he takes his knowledge of the truth into those activities in which it is normal and right for him to be engaged. It makes him a helpful friend and neighbor, an alert citizen, upright and reliable in business affairs, and his spiritually improved thinking benefits not only himself but others. Mrs. Eddy has written (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 210): **"There is no door through which evil can enter, and no space for evil to fill in a mind filled with goodness. Good thoughts are an impervious armor; clad therewith you are completely shielded from the attacks of error of every sort. And not only yourselves are safe, but all whom your thoughts rest upon are thereby benefited."**

At this time Christian Scientists are engaged in numerous lines of work which aid the cause of freedom-loving nations and maintain the safety and integrity of their native lands. But they know that defense begins in thought, and that, primarily, their work is to hold steadfastly to the actual facts of God's creation and His government of man. Every thought based upon Truth is sustained by the power of God and is going forth to heal and forestall the effects of error, and to hasten the day prophesied by Isaiah (52:10) when **"all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HEAD OF JULIE BELILLI: *A Drawing by Edgar Degas*

THE RESEMBLANCE is obvious between this little girl and one of the two young daughters of Laura Belilli. She was a cousin of Edgar Degas, and, early in the career of the French artist, Laura and her husband, Count Belilli, and their two daughters sat for a family portrait. At that stage, Cousin Edgar had not evolved his independent style. He was still painting modestly and humbly after the manner of his favorite masters. While the work of his more mature years imparts an impression of spontaneity and is marked for unconventional arrangement, Degas showed no such enterprise or daring in his early years when he conformed to a rigid discipline that sustained him in subsequent moments of freer utterance.

Degas ranks with the greatest of linealists. He surpassed in some respects the master whom he served, J. D. Ingres. Great artist that he was, he would transcend the surface features that compel and hold fast so many painters. He was basically an abstract and creative artist. Even his preparatory drawings are invested with the power of concentrated artistry. This drawing was executed sometime between 1860–1862.

D. A.

La Défense se prépare dans la Pensée

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LA SCIENCE CHRÉTIENNE ouvre des perspectives encourageantes aux nombreux mortels qui, dans leur angoisse, se détournent du tumulte et des déceptions qu'offre le monde. Elle dit à ceux qui sont prêts à renoncer aux croyances passagères, illusoires: "Il existe un refuge contre tous les malheurs, soit au foyer soit sur le champ de bataille. On peut trouver la paix au milieu du chaos, l'abondance et la sécurité là où semblaient prévaloir la disette et l'incertitude. Ici même et dès maintenant, vous pouvez reconnaître et prouver que vous êtes à l'abri des maux actuels."

A la page 306 de *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy déclare: "Calme au milieu du témoignage discordant des sens matériels, la Science toujours intronisée, déroule pour les mortels le Principe divin, immuable et harmonieux, — elle déroule la Vie et l'univers, toujours présents et éternels." Dieu, le divin Principe, est tout-puissant, omniprésent; aucune chose dissemblable à Lui ne L'atteint, aucun cataclysme déchaîné par quelque prétendu mauvais pouvoir ne L'ébranle. Comme synonyme de Dieu, Mrs. Eddy emploie le terme Principe, qui nous fait entrevoir la permanence de la protection divine, accessible en toute circonstance.

* * *

Même à ceux qui sans parti pris abordent les vérités de la Science Chrétienne, certains doutes, certaines suggestions peuvent se présenter: Comment expliquer les souffrances que jour après jour je puis voir, dont j'entends ou lis des descriptions? Cela peut-il se concilier avec la notion d'un Principe parfait, gouvernant toutes choses?

Les maux qui sévissent sur le plan humain n'entament pas les faits de la Science divine. S'ils semblent les contredire, c'est seulement parce que les hommes ignorent les vérités de l'être. Lorsqu'on n'obéit pas au Principe divin, dont l'harmonie est immuable, on est incapable d'en prouver les possibilités.

Il est encourageant de savoir que nos affaires ne sont pas inextricablement liées à celles d'autres humains; que nous pouvons rejeter les tableaux présentés par un faux sens et nous laisser conduire par l'Entendement divin. Notre carrière, c'est ce que notre conscience embrasse; à mesure que nous acquérons et maintenons le concept spirituel du foyer, des occupations, des rapports avec notre prochain — de tout ce qui rentre dans le champ de la pensée — nous voyons s'améliorer les conditions humaines, qui reflètent davantage la perfection de la création divine.

Ne nous laissons jamais mesmériser par les clameurs ou les astuces du mal. N'ayant aucune intelligence, le mal ne saurait dresser des plans, coordonner ses efforts. En fait, il ne peut s'opposer à l'omnipotence du gouvernement divin: il n'arrive qu'à se détruire lui-même. La Vérité démasque la perfidie, la mauvaise foi; elle annule les fausses prétentions ne reposant sur aucune base réelle. Dieu nous autorise à démontrer ici même et dès maintenant que nous sommes à l'abri des attaques physiques ou mentales contre notre liberté, notre sécurité.

* * *

Quoiqu'il maintienne constamment ces faits spirituels, le Scientiste Chrétien n'est pas un visionnaire, un idéologue dépourvu de sens pratique, un égoïste qui se désintéresserait des problèmes humains. Au contraire, il emploie sa connaissance de la vérité dans tous les domaines où s'exerce normalement son activité, tendant à des buts louables. Il devient dès lors un ami secourable, un bon voisin, un patriote vigilant; dans les affaires, il se montre probe, digne de confiance, et son penser qui s'élève spirituellement est une source de bienfaits pour les autres comme pour lui-même. Mrs. Eddy a déclaré (*The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany*, p. 210): "Il n'est aucune porte par où le mal puisse entrer, ni aucune place que le mal puisse remplir dans un entendement que remplit la bonté. Les bonnes pensées sont une armure impénétrable; l'ayant revêtue, vous êtes parfaitement protégés contre les attaques de l'erreur quelle qu'en soit la nature. Et non seulement vous êtes en sécurité, mais tous ceux sur qui reposent vos pensées en bénéficient."

A notre époque, les Scientistes Chrétiens se consacrent à diverses œuvres qui soutiennent la cause des peuples aimant la liberté; ils aident à maintenir l'indépendance et la sécurité de leurs patries respectives. Mais ils savent que la défense se prépare dans la pensée, qu'avant tout leur travail consiste à s'attacher fermement aux faits concernant la création de Dieu et l'homme qu'Il gouverne. Les pensées qui se fondent sur la Vérité sont soutenues par la puissance divine; elles guérissent, elles neutralisent les effets de l'erreur, elles hâtent le jour où, comme l'annonçait le prophète Ésaïe (52:10), "toutes les extrémités de la terre verront le salut de notre Dieu."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Édition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

More Important Than Plot

YOU'VE NEVER WRITTEN a book, a story, a play, or a radio drama. But you'd like to. What do you do first? Ninety-nine times out of one hundred, you start looking for a plot. . . .

Now plot is important, whether by plot you mean the skeleton of a "pattern story" or the structural basis of any one of a dozen other types of stories. But there is something more important than plot, something that gives meaning and significance and life to plot.

That something is character.

This matter of learning how to create characters so that they seem actual flesh-and-blood people to your readers is of supreme importance to you as a writer. For until you have *characters responding characteristically* . . . you have no story. Actually, the *characters* are more important than their problems; more important than plot; though both of these are *essential* to any worth-while piece of fiction. Think of the stories and books you read ten or even five years ago. Which lives with the greater clarity in your mind, the characters or the plot? Dickens's Oliver Twist, Thackeray's Becky Sharp, Conan Doyle's Sherlock Holmes, James Hilton's Mr. Chips, and Margaret Mitchell's Scarlet O'Hara, they live in the minds of readers with all the sharpness and vitality of real people, even though the plots of the stories in which they figured have faded into the shadows of the past.

You may have the perfect plot, but if you do not give the illusion of life, of reality, to the characters *who act out* that perfect plot, the resultant piece will eventually take its place in the limbo of the bureau drawer; or, better yet, for your peace of mind and the peace of mind of harried editors, in the eternal oblivion of the wastepaper basket.—From "Characters Make Your Story," by MAREN ELWOOD. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

To the Chiming of Tunis

TUNIS WAS WRAPPED in black mystery. Only faint points of light showed here and there, as we drew into the station at near midnight. Before eight, we had left high Constantine, in Algeria, and all day had been chugging among the coastal hills toward this lower, sea-girt city. Stiff from long sitting, we stepped down to the dim platform. A lad with a tall, tasselled hat and zouave pantaloons, seized our luggage and settled us in a landaulet.

Away we rattled. The horse's feet and his collar-bells made a merry tune that enlivened the night. Sue and I smiled.

"Sleigh bells, but no snow—it's funny," she said in her dry way.

"Yes, funny and delicious," I answered.

* * *

In next to no time, it seemed, we reached the hotel and promptly put our heads upon pillows. But even in sleep the little tunes persisted, for Tunis herself seldom sleeps—least of all during carnival season! By day, by dark, carriages perpetually cruise, shaking gaiety along the streets and outdoing the thin sound of occasional motor horns. Tunisian coachmen are more than mere drivers. They are experts of lavish imagination! Whip experts, who twirl and crack long lashes above the ears of their nags without accelerating their easy gait. Color and sound are life to them. They garnish their horses with plumes, with pompons, with tassels of bright orange, crimson, purple and blue. Sometimes tails and manes are dyed to match and hoofs gaily painted. Harnesses are studded with brass and twinkle in the sunshine. From arches on their backs bells swing, or sway and tinkle from their bridles.

Incidentally, we discovered that those small round bells, which we of colder climates associate with sleighing, have been used by Mediterranean peoples for thousands of years and for a variety of purposes. Their shape is symbolic of earth. They are elfin replicas of the globe upon which we live. And the cross-shaped slits that let out sound are four arms pointing north, south, east and west. Their true name is crotal from the old Greek krotalon, rattle. Their original use was religious.

* * *

February in Tunis is not snow, but flower-stalls! We walked along the Avenue Jules Ferry, sniffing the mingled scents of mimosa, carnations, narcissus and violets. The banked blooms beside the mall were beautiful to see, though their setting is less dramatic than the stairway of the Piazza d'Espagna which serves the stalls of Rome. Tunis is not dramatic in Rome's way; it is a flatter city, and most of its drama is hidden in the heart of the old town.

The old town has been lying there, behind its great gate, for twenty-seven centuries, a sister to Carthage and founded at the same time by voyagers from Tyre. Like all coastal cities around the Mediterranean, it has endured a lot of battering. A key site is a poor site for peace! Greeks coveted it and Romans, and after them the Arabs, Spaniards, Austrians, Turks, Algerians, and French successively. The French are mild masters and wise enough to leave the old town to its own life. Behind its walls and within a maze of dim, latticed passages men pursue their traditional trades.

By the Street of the Olive-tree (la rue Zituna), you may plunge into this maze and take your chances of emerging! It is like rubbing Aladdin's lamp and finding yourself, of a sudden, in another land and age. Here the perfume-sellers stand on the sills of their tiny shops alight with pierced brass lanterns and the hueful gleam of vials. The perfumer's fingers are bejewelled, his turban of a gorgeous silk. Of course, you go in! And come out poorer of pocket, but richer in the mysteries of scents. Each year the choicest blooms are blent in a special "parfum du Bey." By some secret process, the breaths of twenty-five or thirty flowers are brought into one exquisite harmony for the discerning nose. A scent that is a subtle, silent music.

Hours pass colorfuly amid the souks of the old Tunisian city, where one may watch saddlers at work upon fine harnesses and smiths piercing patterns on brass. Every craft has its own quarter or street, and one wanders past bijoux-makers and past weavers of glittering stuffs.

* * *

Toward sundown, we came out again into the newer city. Yet even here the Orient is evident. Men were strolling hand in hand, with narcissus sprays hanging from chéchias. Sun smote the cone headdress of Jewesses who glided on their slippers. Their vests were elaborately embroidered. Their anklets made musical noises. Discreet Moslem women ambled, accompanied by the soft tinkle of their collar-coins and many bracelets. In the shallows of Lake Tunis, flamingoes poised motionless and shapely as vases of rosy porphyry.

Presently the moon rose and silvered all the streets. The effervescence of a February spring filled every cranny of the city, whether old or new. A Gold and Black Ball was in progress on our block. Till after midnight we hung across the windowsill, gazing down upon dozens of beruffed Pierrots and befluffed Columbines. The air was mild and they danced under the moon to the strains of some hidden orchestra. Slowly among them the carriages cruised, shaking their bells. The Columbines and Pierrots jumped in, drifted gaily up and down the street.

At last Sue and I pulled in our heads and fell asleep for the second time to the chiming of Tunis.

On the ancient soil, soldiers come and soldiers go. From time to time, hostile ships disturb the tranquil lapis of the lake. But always, in the end, ships and soldiers vanish. Tomorrow once again the city will be chiming and the flamingoes dreaming on their long legs!

LUCY EMBURY

Ours for the Taking

The lizard sunning on a rock,
The drowsing dragonfly,
The sheep, a fleecy snow-white flock,
The soft clouds sailing by—
These are the hallmarks of the spring,
The glory of the hour.
Contentment rests upon a wing,
Or on a golden flower.

MARY TAYLOR

Once Again—The Barbizon Painters

THREE MILES FROM the landscape-forest which adjoins the Palace of Fontainebleau lies the little village of Barbizon. After 1832 it became the headquarters of a group of painters whose school and studio were the forest. They were the second protest of the nineteenth century against the formalism of academical teaching, and, though the artists varied individually, they were all united in their first-hand study of nature, so that they are distinguished as the Fontainebleau-Barbizon School. . . .

It comprised Rousseau, the acknowledged leader, Jules Dupré, Corot, Diaz, and Daubigny; the sheep and cattle painters, Troyon, Van Marcke, and Jacque; and Millet, the painter of the peasant. This new group was related to the Dutch School of landscape-painters of the seventeenth century, through the English Constable.

The latter, learning of the Dutchmen, had revived the natural study of landscape and carried it further than they, introducing into his picturing the greens of nature, truer effects of air and light, and the suggestion of movement in the foliage. During the years from 1822 to 1827 Constable's pictures had been appearing at the Salon, and had been awarded a gold medal. Delacroix, the colorist, was attracted by them; and other painters, tired of the frigid unreality of the classic school, welcomed these nature-studies, and through them were induced to study also the works of the old Dutch landscapists in the Louvre. Among the many thus influenced was Rousseau, who had worked in the studio of the classicist Lethière, but, dissatisfied with the latter's grandiloquent canvases, had taken to wandering about the plain of Montmartre with his paint-box, and in 1826 had produced his first little picture.

But another influence played its part in shaping the future of the new school. Romanticism was in the air; Delacroix and others were making their pictures the medium of emotional expression. Accordingly, by the time that the Barbizon men had found themselves, their art was distinguished not only by truth to nature but also by poetic feeling. Of the two whom we are considering, we may say that Rousseau was the epic poet of the group; Corot, the lyric.

Of this lyric quality in Corot's work we may be conscious if we turn to *Dance of the Nymphs*. It yields a suggestion of music and of songfulness; exactly how, it may be hard to explain; but, perhaps, the reason is that there was constant music in the heart of the man who painted it. He sang as he worked, played the violin at intervals, and regularly attended the opera. Comparing himself with Rousseau, he once said: "Rousseau is an eagle. As for me, I am only a lark, putting forth some little songs in my gray clouds." . . .

Both these men were city-bred. So, indeed, have been most of the great landscape-painters; a fact which may seem strange, until we remember how apt we all are to long for that which is farthest away from our actual life.—From "How to Study Pictures," by CHARLES H. CAFFIN. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

The Calling

There was a calling
in the low sky.
There was a message;
it was not high.

It was a singing:
it was more, more.
It was a language,
and a bird lore.

There was a calling;
then there was quiet.
Space is not space when
free wings can fly it.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

With the Rhythmic Freedom of Folk Song

MODESTE MOUSSORGSKY, creator of *Boris* and most important member of the Russian Five, is the archetype of pioneer in music. Living in an atmosphere saturated with Italian and German music, he nevertheless was able to extricate himself from the conventions and prejudices of the time. He had one all-pervading desire for his music: he wished above all things that it be real, that it be natural and simple.

It is difficult to decide to what degree his amateur status in music enabled him to carry out this aim. To say bluntly that Moussorgsky was an amateur composer is, of course, a gross exaggeration. But at the same time it is hard to imagine how he might have conceived his unusual harmonies and forms if he had been put through the German conservatory mill. His entire mature output was distinguished by the fact that it was different from the music being written in his time. His work represents the first really successful attempt to pull music away from the German tradition.

Moussorgsky's music takes its being directly out of folk song. This is most striking in his melodies, which are often interchangeable with true peasant songs. They employ typical intervallic changes that completely remove them from the orbit of Occidental music. As has already been stated, there is a kind of universality of feeling in a Russian folk tune. Moussorgsky's melodies retain all the flavor of the originals, and, if anything, intensify that profoundly human quality of the Slavic folk expression.

Rhythmically also, Moussorgsky's music derives from Russian folk song. His rhythms have the naturalness of a spoken line, with all the subtle variety of prose speech. By comparison, German music of the same period is unimaginative, tending to stress each accented beat at regular intervals, like the schoolboy's scanning of verse forms. In Moussorgsky's music we find the germ of many of those later rhythmic developments that have so profoundly influenced all new music. The rhythmic freedom to be found in Stravinsky's early works, and thereafter in the works of a whole generation of modern composers, is directly attributable to the innovations of Moussorgsky and his fellow Russians.—From "Our New Music—Leading Composers in Europe and America," by AARON COPLAND. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Germany in the Days to Come ..... ***By William H. Stringer***

One of the most perplexing questions engrossing Washington officials concerned with the postwar peace is: "What shall be done about Germany?" What settlement shall be dealt out to this Axis leader to make certain that Prussian militarism does not again threaten civilization in another quarter century? Will the peace terms be purely vindictive, or will they include sternness tempered by justice, or will they be liberal to the point of foolhardiness?

One objective of the personal get-together which President Roosevelt is seeking with Premier Stalin, it is believed, is the formulation of a common approach regarding Germany for the still-distant day when Allied armies march on Berlin from west and east. Officials in the State and Treasury Departments, the Board of Economic Warfare, and other agencies are giving serious thought to postwar plans for Germany. The Army and Navy are actually training administrators for Axis-held Europe.

Does the United States now have a full-fledged plan for Germany ready for application when the war finally ends? The answer is no. It's too early for such a crystallization of opinion. Something of a tentative approach has been widely agreed to—and almost as widely disputed—within the State Department and other key agencies. A summation of this opinion was set forth in the April American Mercury by Kingsbury Smith in an article which has aroused heated discussion since.

Points in Tentative Plan

Briefly, the tentative plan includes these basic points: Germany should be totally disarmed, and not permitted even the luxury of a token army which might become the nucleus for a new officer class. There should be swift punishment by an Allied tribunal of all war criminals, beginning with Hitler, Goebbels and Goering and running right down through the Gestapo chieftains to the last military commander responsible for crimes against civilians in the occupied territories.

There should be dismemberment and dispersal of Germany's top-heavy concentration of industry, spreading it throughout Europe and repairing in some degree the economic destruction wrought since the advent of Hitler. There should be an educational campaign to erase the teachings of Nazism, among German youth and adults both. There should be emergency relief distribution with the Allied flags prominently displayed so that the populace will know where the food and clothing is coming from.

This summation adds that a supreme United Nations military and civil government should assume the administration of the Reich's affairs as soon as occupation is complete, with the objective of maintaining order, enforcing the Allied plan and preventing a revolution. This superimposed regime would seek to retain as much of the German civilian government personnel as is not outright Nazi. The final point—but officials stress this is not the majority view now—calls for the dismemberment of Germany, its actual break-up into several small states.

No Quick Solution Seen

Merely to state these several conclusions, officials have found, is to arouse sharp discussion, both as to their wisdom and as to the means and methods of their attainment. There can be no final answer at this point on how to deal with 70,000 persons whose nation geographically, and in happier years culturally and economically, constituted the core of Europe. There can be only the posing of problems which must be thought through before the war is finished.

Take the proposal to dismember Germany. Sound opinion within the State Department holds that this would fail utterly, that the separate parts would rejoin the moment drastic controls were withdrawn, that dismemberment would breed only a new and violent nationalism. Historians point out that the best liberals and progressives in Germany, from the time of the Napoleonic wars, have worked for national unity. It is suggested, however, that it might be possible to encourage stronger local self-government within Germany, a step which could, once and for all, overthrow the overweening and militant influence of Prussia on German affairs.

Or consider the proposal to de-concentrate German industry. Suppose the factories are moved to other nations; how then will large segments of German labor be employed? And if unemployed, will the workers be supplied by an Allied dole, or left to the tender mercies of Communist agitators? Or will there be any industry left in the Reich anyway, if the Allied bombing raids continue at their present successful intensity? The problem is highly complex.

What About Re-education?

Officials also are undecided as to the ways and means of re-educating Germany—as to what sort of educational "decontamination squads" shall be applied to the hundreds of thousands of Nazi-soiled youths. Can responsible Germans be found to rewrite the Reich's textbooks? Can you lead a Nazi to the fountain of truth and make him drink?

High officials are seriously pondering the tremendous over-all problem, and that's a healthy indication. So far, they seem to favor pretty stern treatment for the German nation for many years after the war. They perceive, simultaneously, that a peace bent on dismembering and destroying Germany will breed new vengeance. They see also that a peace which keeps the Germans employed and their sane and democratic tendencies encouraged, and which affords them an increasing sense of participation in constructive world affairs, while at the same time convincing them utterly that international crime does not pay, has at least some chance of returning Germany to its rightful place in the society of nations.

Year's Toll on Japanese by Aircraft Carrier 'Big E'

Its crew took part in far-flung operations of defense and attack in War of the Pacific.

WITH THE PACIFIC FLEET, Dec. 7. Delayed (AP)—The United States aircraft carrier Enterprise, in the year since Pearl Harbor, has sunk 19 Japanese ships, including three carriers, and has damaged 13 enemy ships, while her airplanes and antiaircraft fire have shot down at least 185 planes.

The ships sunk totaled approximately 211,200 tons and the ships damaged 157,000 tons additional.

The tonnage sunk by the air groups of this one swift-striking carrier, unaided, is greater than the combined total of British and German tonnage sunk in the Battle of Jutland.

With the assistance of other vessels, the Enterprise has sunk 10 more vessels—for a grand total of 29 ships totaling approximately 322,700 tons, and she has helped damage seven more vessels for a total of 20 vessels with aggregate tonnage of 222,000 tons.

[This story by an Associated Press reporter was released for publication after the Navy in Washington yesterday issued a statement disclosing the Enterprise "is still afloat and fighting" after absorbing terrific punishment, "belying the belief that carriers are extremely vulnerable." The Navy said the Enterprise sank or damaged 20 warships between Pearl Harbor and the Battle of Guadalcanal last November, and brought destruction to at least 140 Japanese planes.]

To do all this the Enterprise has steamed 96,000 miles—every mile deadly—to take her aircraft within reach of enemy targets.

20 Months Without Leave

She has been in every naval battle of the Pacific Ocean except the Coral Sea engagement. Then, within two days' sailing, she was detected by Japanese patrol planes, and the proximity of the ship may have caused the Japanese to divert some of their power.

The men of the Enterprise, who have not seen their homeland for 20 months, took part in these important actions:

1. The landing of Marine pilots and planes at Wake Island Dec. 3, 1941.
2. Pursuing a Japanese carrier force Dec. 7, 1941.
3. Patrolling the approaches to Oahu through December and January.
4. Attempting to relieve the garrison at Wake Island.
5. The Marshall Island raid.
6. The Wake Island raid.
7. The Marcus Island raid.
8. Covering troop landings throughout unarmed South Pacific islands, and nailing down the supply route to Australia.
9. Landing Marine pilots at Efati (in the New Hebrides), then the farthest base in the South Pacific.
10. The Midway battle June 4-6, during which "Big E" sank two enemy carriers and helped sink a third.
11. Covering Marine landings at Guadalcanal Aug. 7-9.
12. The first Solomons holding battle Aug. 24.
13. The battle of Santa Cruz Islands Oct. 26, in which 84 planes attacked the Enterprise.

Absent From Pearl Harbor

The story of the Enterprise begins Nov. 28, 1941. On that date, nine days before the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Vice-Admiral William F. Halsey, Jr., was in command of a task force which slipped secretly away from Pearl Harbor at night. She had aboard the first Marine Aviator Detachment for Wake Island, consisting of 12 planes—the sole aerial protection when the Japanese came.

Returning to Pearl Harbor the Enterprise experienced bad weather and heavy seas—"Enterprise weather"—and she reduced speed so that her accompanying destroyers could take the seas. Instead of being tied up at Pearl Harbor Sunday morning, Dec. 7, she was 150 miles off Oahu. At dawn the Enterprise launched planes for their routine search. When these planes reached Oahu the Japanese were striking. The Enterprise planes returned fire and it is not unlikely that an Enterprise carrier plane was the first to shoot down a Japanese.

Learning of the Japanese attack the Enterprise changed course to intercept the enemy. False contact positions were broadcast by the Japanese and their deception perhaps misled the Enterprise.

That night some of the Enterprise planes flew on to Pearl Harbor while the remainder landed aboard the carrier at sea without mishap. Those who flew to Pearl Harbor with cruising lights showing were instructed to come in and land. Suddenly warships and land batteries opened fire. Some were killed while others escaped.

Offensive Action Begun

There followed weeks of patrolling to prevent the Japanese from exploiting their initial paralyzing blow, and then the Enterprise, now strengthened by two other carriers, steamed out to relieve the Wake garrison. She was less than two days sailing from Wake when it fell to the Japanese.

As Pearl Harbor became cleared of debris and as bases in the South Pacific became stronger a plan developed for taking the offensive. This culminated in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands raid Feb. 1.

Vice-Admiral Halsey and his Chief of Staff, Commander Miles Browning, led the force into the danger area from the southeast. At daybreak planes were launched so that they would hit the Japanese simultaneously at widely separated Makin and Jaluit in the Gilberts and Kwagalein, Roi, Taroa, Maolope, and Wotje in the Gilberts. The big E rode impudently off Wotje and observed a huge plume of smoke lift into the sky—satisfying evidence of her planes' destructive power.

Japanese planes attacked the Enterprise twice. One of the first five attempted to crash dive to her deck. It hit the deck's outer edge and dropped into the water. One sailor was killed—the first carrier casualty of the war—Boatswain's Mate Second Class George H. Smith. A second two-plane attack did no damage.

These were the results of the first U. S. carrier raid: sunk—one light cruiser of 7,000 tons; two submarines totaling 3,000 tons; one small gunboat of 1,000 tons; one transport of 22,000 tons; two oil tankers totaling 20,000 tons.

Damaged—Three cargo vessels totaling 30,000 tons; one tanker of 10,000 tons.

Prelude to Coral Sea

The next foray was against Wake Island. That attack was less successful. The Japanese launched three four-engined Kawanishi patrol planes. One of these was shot down in flames, but the other two succeeded in shadowing the big "E" and enabled a small group of bombers from the Marshall Islands to come possibly 700 miles to attack—but no hits were scored.

Eight days later by a circuitous route the Enterprise steamed to Marcus Island, deep in Japan's front yard, and her planes bombed a nearly completed airplane base and radio station.

Meanwhile a carrier battle engagement was rapidly developed in the Coral Sea. She was two days away when the first carrier battle of history was joined. After this battle the Enterprise continued operating in the area.

Shortly thereafter she was ordered to Midway, as one of three carriers. On June 4, the Japanese attacked Midway at 8:30 a. m. Before this the Enterprise and the other carriers had launched initial attack groups.

The Enterprise torpedo squadron found its target and without hesitation attacked immediately, not waiting for dive bombers to open the action. The majority were shot down before they reached the dropping point. Out of 14 torpedo planes only four returned. Two hits may have been scored.

Two Enemy Carriers

The Enterprise dive bombers, led by Air Group Commander C. W. McClusky, failed to find the enemy where he was expected. The decision was his to continue the search beyond safe fuel limits or to return. He continued and found two enemy carriers with their decks full of planes which had just returned from their Midway attack and were refueling. Many hits were scored and both carriers were left masses of flames.

This attack, like the torpedo planes' attack, was made in the face of heavy AA fire and Zero fighter opposition.

As quickly as possible a second attack group of Dauntless dive bombers was launched by the big "E." A third Japanese carrier was hit many times and left burning fiercely. One battleship was set afire.

The flight crew of the big "E" worked from dawn until late into the night on a dead run. A total of 174 take-offs and 173 landings were made during the day with small groups—only a carrier man can appreciate this statement.

Early on the morning of the 6th two Japanese forces were sighted.

The big "E" hit one of the groups. Numerous hits were made on a cruiser of the Mogami class and it was left burning fiercely and dead in the water. A smaller cruiser was hit near the stern and set afire.

Her next trip was to join occupation forces in the Suothwest Pacific.

These forces, patrolled by Enterprise planes, moved deep into enemy waters. Characteristically, perfectly terrible Enterprise weather held sway. Visibility was zero, and not until the fated morning did the skies open up blue. As a result the Japanese did not challenge American forces until they were directly off Guadalcanal, before sunrise. The American reply was gunfire.

Meanwhile Enterprise planes helped fight off enemy aircraft and supported beach landings on Guadalcanal, Tulagi, and other small islands Aug. 7.

For the succeeding two weeks the Enterprise took up defensive patrol in these dangerous waters (later the aircraft carrier Wasp was sunk there by Japanese submarine action).

Within a fortnight the enemy massed strength to retake the islands and the big "E's" crew was constantly on the alert. It continued so until Aug 24, when contact was made with a large enemy force. As at Midway, the prime objective of the Americans was to hit the striking force.

The big "E's" morning search failed to produce positive results. A second group launched at 1 p. m. produced several major contacts. The first was with a small Japanese carrier about 250 miles to the northeast and the second with two large Japanese carriers 200 miles to the north. Then there were major contacts with a battleship, cruisers, and destroyers to the northward.

Dive bombers flew on to Guadalcanal. While these planes were seeking out the enemy, the Enterprise was heavily attacked by 50 Japanese dive bombers and torpedo planes protected by 25 fighters. All of the torpedo planes were disposed of by big "E" fighters before they were able to approach the ship closely. The Air Force shot down 29 planes during the attack.

The dive bombers, however, were not intercepted by fighters until they were peeling off into dives. Enterprise AA shot down 15 planes.

These are among the high lights of the Enterprises' year's work—the thrillers are the easy parts of the work. They say nothing of long watches, hard work and the condition of readiness maintained at all times.

Associated Press from United States Navy

A Busy Day in the Battles of a Famous Ship

The United States Navy aircraft carrier Enterprise, recently given the Presidential Unit Citation, fights off a Japanese air attack on one of the most exciting days of her dramatic career. With the famous "Battleship X," which shot down 32 planes in the Battle of Santa Cruz, the Enterprise (center) is throwing up her own flak barrage, while bombs from near misses send up waterspouts beside her. The carrier downed 63 Japanese planes by flak and air fighting. A number of enemy planes are in the air attacking through the flak.

Japan Rushes ARP in East Indies

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, June 1—The Japanese are beginning to revise their conception of safety from United Nations air attack in the Netherlands East Indies. According to reliable reports, they are busy reintroducing air-raid-precaution measures in Java and the neighboring islands.

Several months ago, Japan was boasting over the radio to the native populations that the United Nations never would come back. Most air-raid shelters had been filled in and ARP organizations disbanded. Now, however, Japanese-controlled radiocasts to the Netherlands East Indies are full of regulations about air-raid precautions. The construction of new and the reopening of old shelters has been ordered. In some parts of the country, air-raid rehearsals have been so realistic that Japanese authorities have had to warn the terrified natives that they are not the real thing.

So far, the deepest Allied bombers have penetrated into the Japanese Empire in the Netherlands East Indies is to Kendari, in Celebes, and to Soembawa, which is one of the islands that strings east from Java. This is a foretaste of what can lie in store for the Japanese when the Allies have occasion to pay attention to enemy bases outside the field of present operations.

Other Signs

There are many other signs that all is not well in the Empire the Japanese have captured and are trying hard to exploit in the name of the Greater Asia Coprosperity Sphere. This idea is all right in theory, through the mouths of Japanese propagandists, but in practice many of the persons whom it is intended to make prosperous seem to object to the process.

The latest trouble is from Celebes and South Borneo, where the Japanese Navy—not the Army—is in control. Macassar, Capital of Celebes, is the main storm center. Here seven citizens recently were executed for actions "dangerous" to the Japanese administration.

At the same time, the ordinary police has been relieved by a military force which patrols day and night to control what the Japanese call an abnormal increase of "criminals."

Repressive Measures

What sort of "criminals" these are can be guessed at from other repressive measures which the Japanese recently have inaugurated. All radio sets in the whole district have been confiscated and in their place the Japanese have erected "singing towers," loudspeakers set on poles, throughout the native quarter in the City, from which there is a continuous 24-hour program of Tokyo propaganda and news.

It is only possible to guess at the true state of affairs existing in Malaya, Borneo, and the Netherlands East Indies under Japanese rule but snippets of news that get out through the curtain of silence that hangs over the whole of this area enable one to get some idea of the broad tendencies.

One thing seems fairly clear—that Japan's policy of self-sufficiency for each unit or small group of units in its Empire is bringing great trouble in its wake.

The object of this self-sufficiency course between various units so that there will be less chance for a formidable movement against Japanese rule. It may be that there simply is not sufficient shipping available to make interisland commerce possible and therefore self-sufficiency is an economic necessity. This contention is given weight by the intensity of the Japanese shipbuilding program in all the islands, ships abuilding being mostly wooden.

But one thing is certain, this policy has caused an enormous amount of unemployment and unrest among the natives. Its effects are seen in the swelling of populations of many cities in Java and Sumatra, a fact which the Japanese themselves admit.

Take the case of Medan, in Sumatra, which before the war had less than 100,000 inhabitants. Today it has many more than that number. The main reason for this is the flight of 100,000 agricultural workers from the country to the towns to seek work and food. Previously this area was mostly big European-and Indonesian-owned rubber and tobacco plantations. Rubber now has become a drug on the market even if there were shipping to transport it to Japan.

Food Rationing Necessary

From Japanese sources, it is stated that the effects of this great migration of unemployed peasants to the city has made food rationing necessary in the country, which never before was short of staples. In any case, there should be a sufficiency of food in the Netherlands East Indies sphere if there were shipping to distribute it or if self-sufficiency was not part of Japanese policy.

Evidence of essential food shortages comes also from Malaya, where there is rationing in sugar, rice, and salt.

The Japanese have realized the dangers inherent in their position, where large numbers of unemployed are congregated in one place. To counter it, they have divided Medan and other big cities into divisions, each under a mayor and street associations, called neighborhood associations, which are nothing more than elaborate institutions for the Japanese authorities.

No Export Trade

The position in Java under self-sufficiency has caused even greater hardships and economic dislocation. The main products upon which Java lived before the war were rubber, tea, coffee, and oil, and the economy of the villagers was based upon the sale of these products for export.

Now there is no export trade and consequently there is considerable unemployment, together with destitution. In addition, one year's rice harvest, which before the war was just sufficient to feed Java's 40,000,000 persons, was greatly disturbed by the war and this staple food is short. In Java, as in Sumatra, the cities are filled with more than treble their former numbers, a majority of whom have no work or purchasing power.

It looks as if the Japanese, by breaking up the intricate and closely interlocking economy of the Netherlands East Indies, Malaya, Borneo, and Thailand, has defeated its avowed aim of building up a Greater Asia Coprosperity Sphere. In fact, it can be said from what has happened during the past 16 months that this pretentious nonsense is nothing more than a propaganda device. It becomes clearer every day that the newly acquired Japanese empire is for the benefit of Japan alone and can be secure only if the native peoples are disunited physically and economically.

Church Seeks 'Moral' Peace

DETROIT, June 1 (AP)—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America has gone on record here asking that the peace include not only political and economic provisions but also a definite statement as to international moral behavior.

"We believe that the postwar world founded on righteousness, liberty, and peace depends not only upon political and economic measures but upon moral and spiritual values and attitudes," the Assembly said in a statement.

The recommendation was included in an outline of principles of the basis of a righteous peace. They were drawn up by a committee headed by the Rev. Hugh Thomson Kerr of Pittsburgh.

An international conference representative of all soveregn people to work out a plan for a peace emphasizing the right of all men to enjoy political, economic, and religious freedom was recommended.

Presbyterian leaders also accused their Church of "timidity" in attacking the race problem.

The charge was brought before the Assembly by Dr. Henry Sloane Coffin of New York, President of the Union Theological Seminary and newly elected Moderator of the Church. He was supported by Dr. George Edmund Hayne of New York, Executive Secretary of the Department of Race Relations of the Federal Council of Churches.

A specific plan of reunion for the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America and the Presbyterian Church of the United States (South), separated since the Civil War, was presented to the 450 commissioners. Dr. Ralph Waldo Lloyd, President of Maryville College, Maryville, Tenn., is Chairman of the Department of Church Co-operation and Union.

Negotiations between the two groups have been conducted during the past year.

The Assembly voted to hold its 156th assembly in Chicago next year.

Stays in Council

NEW WILMINGTON, Pa., June 1 (AP)—By a two-to-one vote, after a debate, the 85th General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America decided May 29 to retain its membership in the Federal Council of Churches.

The Assembly, which is holding sessions in Westminster College, chose Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio, as its next meeting place.

Navy Combats Submarines Off Shore With Heavy Land-Based Warplanes

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., June 1 (AP) — Land-based, multi-engined planes are the Navy's newest answer to Axis submarines operating offshore.

Rear Admiral A. B. Cook, Chief of the Naval Air Operational Training Command May 28 gave the first explanation of the Navy's decision to supplement its carrier-based and flying boats program to include big, land-based bombers.

"Flying boats have inherent disadvantages in speed," Admiral Cook said. "By their very structural nature, it is difficult to obtain high-speed performance from heavy-hulled flying boats.

"Speed is an essential in combating the submarine. It's necessary to drop depth charges before the U-boat can crash-dive out of effective range, and the multi-engined bomber, with a speed of 300 m. p. h., is a most effective weapon. Flying boats have a very definite place in antisub warfare, however, and must not be discounted."

The long range and heavy bomb capacity of the land-based bombers make them ideal antisub craft, and the Admiral mentioned that they carry heavier defensive arms and armor than the flying boats they are replacing in antisub work.

Saga Kept Secret To Deceive Enemy

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 1

Delay of nearly six months in releasing the saga of the first war year of the aircraft carrier Enterprise was necessary to avoid giving information to the enemy, naval officers state.

Among the facts disclosed for the first time is that three aircraft carriers were less than a day's sailing from Wake Island, on an assignment to relieve the beleaguered garrison there, when it fell to the Japanese.

Willkie Seeks Peace Built With Cement of Good Will

DETROIT, June 1—The world, after this war, Wendell L. Willkie said here last night, faces a period of demoralization that will be critical for all nations and may bring chaos even to the United States, which then must stand firm, fortified by the "cement of almost universal good will and faith in America."

"Only if the cement holds," the 1940 Republican presidential candidate told a World Christianity meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, "Only if the good will continues to bind, can we hope in the future to build strongly enough to support freedom and well-being — and human faith."

On his recent world travels, Mr. Willkie told his audience, he was impressed with a universal "awakening to the kind of individual leadership we know in America."

"All over the earth," he said, "people are breaking the old bonds . . . there is a ferment—not just of masses, but of millions of individuals."

In the postwar backwash, he said, this "Democratic ferment might well degenerate into chaos. And in that chaos the United States would inevitably become involved and the cause of freedom even here might be lost. As I see it, our chief insurance against such a calamity is good will—this cement which now binds so many peoples together in a common faith in America."

For the creation of this good will, Mr. Willkie credited "not a few selected official leaders but a multitude of Americans who in industry, agriculture, education, arts, sciences, and religion have exerviced the qualities of individual leadership around the world."

Mr. Willkie urged immediate and universal thinking in postwar problems.

When the Allied armies have triumphed, he said, "we shall have a technical peace. There will be conferences, official discussions, appointed commissions.

"But if we are intent on establishing in this world a future where men can live in peace and enjoy the benefits of modern civilization without an overhanging burden of fear, we cannot rely merely upon governmental forms or world councils or the intricacies of diplomacy. A world of peace and well-being, to survive, must rest upon and be suffused with those age-old principles which churches have been teaching throughout the centuries."

Earlier, Mr. Willkie was the guest of the State's Republican leaders at a public reception.

Reunion Delayed

MONTREAT, N. C., June 1 (AP)—Action on a proposal for eventual reunion of the northern and southern branches of the Presbyterian Church apparently has been delayed for at least another year when the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States, the Southern branch, recommitted the plan of union to the Committee on Co-operation and Union.

Another union proposal, that of uniting the Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church with the Southern Presbyterians, was left in the hands of the Committee on Co-operation and Union.

Southern Woman Wins Welding Title

PASCAGOULA, Miss., June 1 (AP)—Miss Vera Anderson, Ingalls Shipyard worker, became champion Woman Welder of America May 28, defeating Mrs. Hermina Strmiska of Henry J. Kaiser's Oregon shipyard for the title.

The winner, who quit a job as waitress to become a welder, won in a contest which included flat, vertical and overhead welding.

She received a two-foot sterling cup from the local Ingalls yard where she broke into the welding game. Another prize was $300 in War Bonds, and still another, a visit Monday at the White House with Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Mrs. Roosevelt issued a personal invitation to the champion.

Stories You Can Read for Yourself

For Children

Pictures to Color, Poems, Contest

A Monday Page

Along Comes Judy Jo

By Mabel Betsy Hill

Author of "Summer Comes to Apple Market Street," "Jack O'Lantern for Judy Jo," etc. Illustrated by the Author

Chapter Five

The days that followed were filled with good times. There was the boat trip to Nantasket, oh, such a big boat—nothing like those at home; a steamer, Mrs. Brooks called it. Such a noise as the whistle made when it was time to start! Judy Jo covered both ears. Although it was the shore, everything was so different from Duck Light Cove—the boats were so big, and the wharves were so big and noisy. Only the gulls were the same!

But the beach at Nantasket was much the same as at home—the same fine white sand, and not much longer—but at one end was a big hotel! That was different!

Then one day they went to the theater to see "Pinafore"! Judy Jo had never been to the theater before, and how she did love it! She even remembered the tunes of some of the songs. That night, after Judy Jo had gone to bed, Mrs. Brooks beckoned her mother out to the hall.

"Listen," she said.

They could hear, faintly, from the little room, upstairs, "I'm called Little Buttercup, dear little Buttercup, sweet little Buttercup, I!"

The ladies smiled as they tiptoed back to the parlor.

"She did have a lovely time," sighed Mrs. Brooks, happily.

"And she'll never forget it," added Mrs. Appleby.

The next day they went shopping. Mother had given Judy Jo a whole dollar to spend, and some money to buy new shoes. Mrs. Brooks helped her to buy them. Afterwards, they went to a big toy shop where Judy Jo looked and looked. Mrs. Brooks bought a new pair of shoes for Phronsie Pepper, too, and had them fitted, just as Judy Jo had! Then Judy Jo bought a family of tiny china cats for Susan.

Oh, she was having a wonderful time! Next came luncheon in a little restaurant, with ice cream for dessert!

On the way home Mrs. Brooks said, "Now, how about a ride on the swan-boat, Puss?"

The Swan Boats

Oh, my! They went across the Public Garden to the little pond. In about no time at all, there they were, waiting on the tiny wharf for the boat to come alongside. The man, nearly hidden by the big, white-painted swan, was sending the boat along by pedaling as though he were riding a bicycle. Judy Jo had a good chance to see just how he did it.

Soon, there they were, on the very front seat.

"Isn't it fun!" cried Judy Jo. "Oh, Mrs. Brooks, here comes another boat!"

On the seat with Mrs. Brooks and Judy Jo sat a big girl of sixteen or so, with a tiny girl, her sister, she told them, beside her. Suddenly the quiet of the peaceful ride was broken, for the tiny girl was afraid of the water, and oh, how she did scream!

Big sister couldn't stop her.

"What shall I do?" she asked Mrs. Brooks. They both coaxed and coaxed, but Totty wouldn't stop. Then Judy Jo had an idea. She leaned over to where Totty sat on her sister's lap and held Phronsie Pepper up before the screaming child. Totty stopped crying as suddenly as she had begun, and, snatching Phronsie Pepper, hugged her to her wet little face.

"Look out she doesn't drop the dolly," cautioned Mrs. Brooks.

They rode on and on, Totty still clutching Phronsie Pepper tightly.

The Story Starts Here

Judy Jo and her favorite doll, Phronsie Pepper, were spending a few days on Beacon Hill, in Boston, with Mrs. Brooks and her mother, Mrs. Appleby. Judy Jo had made friends with Mrs. Brooks one day in a rainstorm, when she had come to Duck Light Cove to visit her brother, Cap'n Appleby, who happened to be away. When her umbrella blew inside out, Judy Jo had rescued her package and taken her home with her to dry out.

Judy Jo began to be a little anxious—she hoped her dear dolly was all right, but she didn't like to say anything.

Mrs. Brooks was anxious, too, and tried to hold on to a bit of Phronsie Pepper's skirt; but Totty didn't like that. She pulled the dolly away.

Finally, the swan boat drew up again to the little wharf. Big sister told Totty to give the doll back to Judy Jo, but Totty wouldn't. Big sister tried to take the doll away, and then, somehow, dolly slipped from Totty's little hands and Judy Jo's horrified eyes saw her beloved Phronsie Pepper sinking slowly through the clear water.

Judy Jo burst into tears, and Totty burst into howls! Big sister was nearly in tears, herself.

The man jumped to the float, tied the boat quickly, then ran up the wharf and came back with a long pole with a hook on one end.

A Kind Boatman

Mrs. Brooks and big sister led the wailing children to the wharf, while the man, on his knees, poked and poked about in the water with the long boat-hook.

A crowd gathered on the bank of the pond, watching.

Totty had stopped crying, but Judy Jo still sobbed. Oh, would she ever see her darling Phronsie Pepper again? Mrs. Brooks tried to comfort her. "I'm sure the man will get her," she told Judy Jo, "then we can dry her, and wash her clothes. Wait and see."

Sure enough, after a few minutes he held up a forlorn, dripping object on the end of his pole. The crowd cheered, but Judy Jo wept more bitterly than ever. Could that awful looking thing be her dear Phronsie Pepper?

But Mrs. Brooks, after thanking the man heartily, rolled poor bedraggled Phronsie Pepper in the silk wrap that hung over her arm and led Judy Jo away. She had seen that the yellow curls were gone, also the shoes and socks, and that one leg dangled—that meant that the elastic was torn. She did see, though, that Phronsie Pepper's pretty face was whole—her smile as sweet, her cheeks as pink as ever; also, the little hands and feet were not broken.

So Mrs. Brooks felt sure that Phronsie Pepper could be made to look almost like new.

When they reached home, Mrs. Appleby saw with surprise the red, swollen eyes. So Mrs. Brooks told her the sad tale.

Judy Jo tried ever so hard not to cry, but she simply couldn't stop.

"Oh," she sobbed, "Bessy gone just a few weeks ago, and now Phronsie Pepper!"

"Bessy?" gasped Mrs. Brooks.

"Yes'm," gulped Judy Jo, "my other doll! My cousin Dick and I were playing on the captain's walk at Aunt Mehitable's, and Bessy fell off and was broken to bits, I guess! I never saw her again. I fell off, too. And Dick bought me Phronsie Pepper with his very own money. Oh!" Judy Jo was simply dissolved in tears.

"Humph!" thought Mrs. Brooks, "it must have been Dick's fault, if he bought her a new doll!" But she said aloud, "Oh, that is a pity! Two dollies. But I'm sure Phronsie Pepper will look like new when she comes home from the Dolls' Hospital. I'm going to take her there right now!"

Making a Bargain

Mrs. Brooks led Judy Jo upstairs, bathed the red, swollen eyes, and gave her a big kiss.

"Now come here," she said. She led Judy Jo over to a low rocking chair, and drew her down on her lap. Rocking gently, and hugging Judy Jo close, she explained, "Now, I know that Phronsie Pepper can be made perfectly well again. When she has been restrung, has some new yellow curls, her clothes washed, and some new socks (she has some new shoes, you know, in my pocket), you'll hardly believe that anything has happened to her. Will you trust your Aunt Lu, Puss? Oh, that's an idea! Won't you call me Auntie Lu? I'd love to have you!"

Judy Jo, leaning against the kind shoulder, gave a damp little smile.

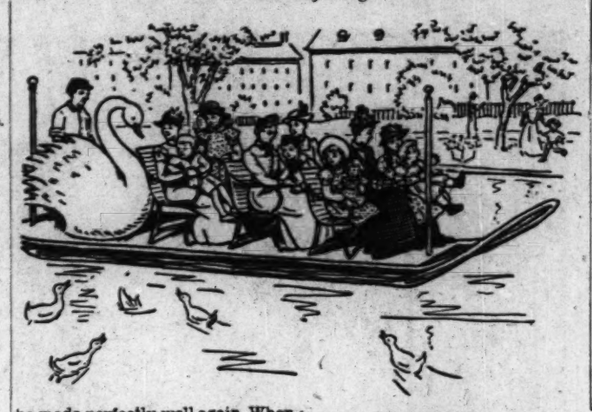
"I'd love to," she said.

"Then, come and stay with my mother while I go over to the Doll's Hospital, and then we'll see what we will see. I promise you that Phronsie Pepper will go home with you as lovely as she came. Will you trust me?"

"Yes'm, Auntie Lu, I will."

And they sealed the bargain with another kiss.

(To be continued next Monday)



The boatman poked about in the water with the long boat-hook

After Rain

Raindrops sparkling on the hedges,
Opals and amber; around the edges
Of every leaf, a silver chain!
Oh, the world is lovely after rain.

MARION DOYLE

Why Does Your Kite Fly?

Kites go up and kites come down, but what makes your kite fly? Briefly put, the same thing keeps your kite in the air that keeps an airplane aloft.

Making a Breeze

Now any boy knows that the kite keeps its place in the sky because of the wind. Why then does the kite have a string, and the airplane a propeller? And when flying a kite, why do you have to run with it when there isn't any breeze?

Air flowing over the surface of the kite, pushing against the under side and lifting the upper side, makes the kite rise. If the kite weren't fastened to earth by a string, it would drift with the wind. The air would then flow across the surface and there wouldn't be any lift. So, as a kite is heavier than air, it would fall back to earth.

When the wind isn't blowing you run with the kite to make it climb up into the sky. Running with the kite causes the air to rush over the surface, thus giving it a lift.

The Propeller Pulls

An airplane wouldn't be of any use if it had to be held to the ground by a string to keep it from drifting, would it? So the airplane had a motor and propeller put on it so that it can manufacture its own wind. When the propeller spins it throws a steady wind behind it, causing the airplane to move forward. As it moves forward the wind lifts the wings of the airplane just as the natural breeze lifts the kite. The propeller does for the airplane, by pulling it ahead, what the boy does for his kite when he runs with it to make it climb.

Spring Greeting

Lady-bug, lady-bug,
First of the year,
It's charming to see you
Again, my dear!

You look so tiny
And shiny
And bright,
It makes the spring
And the sun
Seem right.

That hollyhock leaf
You're walking along
Is rather new too,
Though it's green and strong.

Old, old is the earth,
Yet still she can make
Lady-bug jewels
For gaiety's sake!

ELIZABETH COATSWORTH

It's Lots of Fun to Read

Book Reviews

Silvanus was a farmer who longed so ardently to become a sailor that he painted his farm blue like the ocean. Finally he slipped off to sea one morning, climbed aboard a schooner lying at anchor in the bay, and there he was—a sailor at last! Read about his eventful trip in "Silvanus Goes to Sea," by Dorothy Ann Lovell, published by Faber and Faber, London. 5s.

The ocean behaved very badly to Silvanus after his years of devotion. The waves tossed the poor ship so roughly that it foundered on a reef, and quietly went to the bottom. Meanwhile the ship's company had been rescued, except Silvanus, who had been forgotten. So all he could do was to swim for the nearest island.

It wasn't a bad island, as islands go, but he began to feel terribly lonely until he saw, peeping round a rock, a little white goat that looked lonely too. They became great friends and Silvanus named the little goat Gerty. But he still wanted to get home very badly, and each day he and Gerty climbed a hill to scan the ocean for a sail. At last a rich merchant in a schooner spied the castaways. He was an obliging man and made arrangements to drop them on his way home.

When Silvanus saw his farm again he didn't want blue any longer, so he painted it a good warm brown.

The publishers, who are always on the lookout for something that children will specially like, clapped Silvanus into a Nursery Book between covers as blue as the ocean and they asked Nicolas Bentley to make some lovely colored pictures. So at the beginning of the book you will see Silvanus' Blue Farm with a lordly bull with a ring in his nose, and at the end you will see the nicer Brown Farm, with Gerty on a lovely green lawn. What is between you must find out for yourselves.

E. V. Rintoul

For The Littlest

A new series of four books planned for two-to-five-year-olds, will find a warm welcome with children, mothers and teachers.

"Five and Ten," by Roberta Whitehead and illustrated by Lois Lenski, is a story about Molly, who had a birthday. She was four years old. Besides having a cake with candles and ice cream, and other things—she had five shiny pennies in a bright red purse. How Molly went to the Five and Ten and what she finally bought with her pennies is told just the way little people will like.

"Michael the Colt," told by Katharine K. Garbutt and illustrated by Bernard Garbutt, is about a colt born in a stable in the city. He was lonely because no one had time to play with him. But later the man who fed him decided to take Michael to the country. Here he found horses—all kinds—big ones and colts like himself. Here Michael played every day in the warm sun, and was very happy.

"Everyday Birds," by Gertrude E. Allen is a fine first book about birds, introducing six common birds in simple text and pictures. The author's large, clear drawings of robin, chickadee, woodpecker, crow, duck and wren will interest little people and help them recognize these feathered friends.

Hamlet the Hero

"Big Lonely Dog," by Leonore Harris, illustrated by Dorothy Allyn Deets, tells the story of Hamlet, a huge, lonely Great Dane, adopted by some people who wanted a good "watching" dog. Hamlet got into trouble from the moment he arrived, one thing after another—until he discovered that his family were in danger and warned them. Then, Hamlet became a hero.

These four books for nursery age, and those beginning to read on their own, are published by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, price 85 cents each.

There's a new "Noisy" book—this time it is "The Noisy Bird Book," more serious and informational than the earlier books, written by Margaret Wise Brown, illustrated with drawings by Leonard Weisgard, after Audubon, and published by William R. Scott, Inc., New York. $1.25.

Florence Bethune Sloan

Winkie Pop Turns Up

It was Saturday. The wind was brisk and the sun bright. Jannie wanted to rush about like that wind and smile gaily like that beaming sun. In her hand she clasped a money-order. Daddy had said she must go to the Post Office to get it changed into real money, so there she was, dancing along with Daddy, on her way to the town.

"What are you going to buy with your money?" Daddy asked, smiling down at her.

"A rabbit!" she said.

"O dear! What's going to happen to my lettuce and cabbages?"

"They'll be all right, Daddy. My rabbit is going to behave beautifully!"

When Jannie and Daddy came out of the Post Office they went to the Market Square. In many English country towns Saturday is Market Day, and they found a busy scene in the big square. There were stalls everywhere, some with boxes of active little chicks waiting to be sold. But Jannie would not stop to look at them, nor at Mrs. Toffee-Woman's stall, she was so eager to find Mrs. Rabbit Woman.

But alas! "No bunnies today, my dear," she told Jannie. "They're too small to bring while the wind's so cold."

Poor Jannie! She didn't know what to say or do.

"Will you bring them next Saturday?" she asked, at last.

"Perhaps," said the woman. "But it's not kind to take little bunnies away from their Ma until the weather gets warmer, is it?"

And even though she was so sad Jannie had to agree.

The next week she started to count, "Four more days to Market Day. Three more days. Day after tomorrow. Tomorrow!"

To Market, to Market

And then, off they went to the Market again. And there, snuggled up warm in a basket, were five little black-and-white Dutch rabbits all nibbling away at their straw, all, that is, save one, which

stood up with its paws on the side of the basket and put its soft, wobbly nose in Jannie's hand.

Jannie did not move or speak, she was too happy.

At last she lifted her hand gently and stroked the black ears.

"This is Winkie Pop! I'm sure it is, Daddy!" she said.

"Winkie what?"

"Not Winkie 'what,' Daddy—you must say, 'Winkie who?' This is my Winkie Pop, I'm sure."

So Winkie Pop was carried home and soon grew up to be a very pretty young rabbit indeed. Part of her fur was black as black, the rest as white as white. It was divided so neatly round her middle that she seemed to be wearing a white shirt, a black skirt, black stockings, and a black hood.

Some of Jannie's little friends had pet rabbits, too. They kept them shut up in hutches all the time, which seemed a great pity. Jannie had other plans for Winkie Pop.

"May I have her in the house running about free like Mattie?" she asked. Mattie was their kitten.

"You can try," said Mummy. "If you can train Winkie to the house as we trained Mattie, you may have her in to play with."

Very soon Winkie Pop was allowed to run freely in the house for two or three hours in the afternoon when Jannie came home from school. At first she used to chase round and round the table legs; then, one day, when Mummy and Jannie were standing a few feet apart, Winkie started to run round them, making figure-of-eights in one direction, then stopping suddenly and looping the other way round.

"What makes her do it, Mummy? Is she dancing for us?"

"I think she must be," said Mummy. "It is because she is so happy to be in here. Wild rabbits in the woods run around tree trunks like that on moonlight nights. No rabbit has shown our Winkie how to do it; she dances by instinct, just naturally, and for joy," and she stooped down and picked the bunny up in her arms.

An Empty Hutch

One morning Jannie came in with a troubled face.

"Mummy, where's Winkie?"

"Isn't she in her hutch?"

"No, and the door's open. I've looked everywhere."

All the people in the house began a hunt, and Jannie called "Winkie! Winkie!" up the road and down the garden, but no bunny appeared.

A very sad, even tearful Jannie went to bed that night, finding it hard to trust that her bunny would be found in the morning. She was just dropping off to sleep when the sound of the door-bell wakened her, followed by strange voices.

Something about a rabbit? Were they saying something about a rabbit? She pulled on her dressing gown hastily and ran downstairs.

Two men were in the hall talking to Daddy. One had a small sack in his hand. He turned to Jannie and said, "Are you the little girl who has lost a rabbit?"

"O yes! A black-and-white one!"

"I don't know about it's being a black-and-white one, but here's a rabbit that's lost," said the man, pulling a little inky-black creature from the sack.

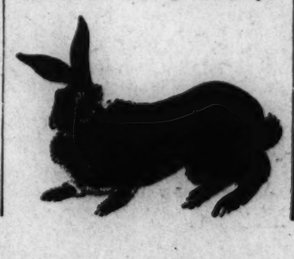
All Jannie's hopes vanished. She felt near to tears. Then she looked again more closely.

"Winkie!" she cried with joy. "Winkie, where have you been?"

"She's been in our coal-cellar all day," said one of the men with a laugh, "my wife found her there this evening."

At that moment naughty little black Winkie started to weave her funny running dance round them.

And this is a really true story.



British Girl Guides Prepare To Aid Peoples Who Are Freed

By Melita Spraggs

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 1—Nearly 2,000 British senior Girl Guides have volunteered as a follow-up "invasion army" to go into Europe and help with the administration of relief to civilians of the occupied countries. Already 500 of these are in training.

The scheme for Guide international service teams was submitted to the Postwar Requirements Bureau of the British Leith-Ross Committee, which sanctioned its inclusion in the general plan for co-ordinating the relief work of all voluntary societies. These societies are only allowed to train persons to go into the countries where they have been invited.

Girl Guides have been asked to go to Poland, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Polish, Greek, and Serb-Croat language classes, therefore, are an important part of their training. Instruction in camping, outdoor cooking, driving, forestry, map-reading, and landwork is included in the rigorous training program which is designed to prepare them to endure primitive conditions and help to relieve suffering among women and children in these countries as soon as hostilities end.

18 Years and Older

The Guides must be at least 18 years of age before they start training.

In many districts, Guide volunteers are serving on the staffs of forestry and landwork camps to get training and practice. Fitness of volunteers who take up this work of postwar relief is tested in a 10-day camp work-out under Spartan-like conditions. All kits are taken on trekcarts. The Guides find own sleeping quarters.

"We slept over stables on farms," one trainee told me. Others improvised sleeping quarters on a mountainside.

Trainers are likely to spring any kind of an emergency on unsuspecting volunteers. At 3 o'clock in the morning they may be called from warm beds among hay in farmlofts to trek four miles away where 80 Home Guards on maneuvers would expect a hot breakfast by 8 o'clock.

"This happened to us at January camp in a snowstorm," the same volunteer explained.

Another group of Guides took over a home for unruly children while the regular staff went off for a week end holiday. These volunteers had to show ability to rise to an emergency by running a home full of "difficult" children whom they had never seen before.

Weekly lectures are given at headquarters on what is termed background training. Lectures and demonstrations are given by specialists about the country to which they hope to go. Greek speakers recently told of different aspects of the social order in Greece, conditions immediately before the war, agricultural conditions, and the life of the peasants.

Specialists such as the Quakers who were engaged in relief work on the Iberian peninsula after the Spanish Civil War tell of their experiences. Dieticians give instruction on how to use such rations as may be available.

Girls who have had no social welfare training at all get an insight into the life of the less fortunate classes by working with the almoner in dock areas or with the village nurse in rural districts.

Guide teams will be expected to act as advance parties to do outpost work, going ahead of organized relief, cooking, organizing camps for folks trying to return home from Germany, and giving assistance on remote villages and farms.

Units of 21 Girls

It is proposed that each team have about 20 workers under a leader and as far as possible to be mobile, having its own lightweight camping kit, field kitchen equipment, motor transport, trucks and canteens.

Girls already in training include three almoners, one baker, 15 car-maintenance experts, 50 housekeepers including caterers and cooks, 65 drivers, 37 child welfare workers, 47 clerical workers, 3 grooms, 2 radiographers, 71 teachers, 2 wireless operators, 56 landworkers, a policewoman and a carpenter.

The story of the baker is typical of the spirit of self-sacrifice shown in this work. She was an assistant in a bakery, and wanted to join the Wrens [the Women's Royal Naval Service].

But all the men in the bakery were called up for active duty and she was left to carry on the bakery alone. One brother passed on in active service, another brother is reported missing in Crete.

She joined the Guide International Service in order to go to Crete and look for her brother whom she feels is living there. More volunteers were needed for Poland, so she gave up the idea of going to Greece and joined for service in Poland.

Two Women Welding Champs Guests of Mrs. Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1 — Two champion women welders who said modestly that they weld "almost as well as the best men welders" were White House guests today.

Sitting in on Mrs. Roosevelt's press conferences, they told how they have achieved equal rights in wages and activities of the Boilermakers' Union, but differed on what they would do after the war.

"I think I'll still be a welder," said Miss Vera Anderson, champion of the Ingalls Shipbuilding Company's yard at Pascagoula, Miss., who jumped from $15 to $65 a week when she left off being a saleslady and became a ship welder.

Mrs. Hermina Strmiska, woman champion of Henry F. Kaiser's Oregon Shipbuilding Company, Portland, Ore., whose husband is also a welder, said after the war she is going to spend her full time keeping house for him.

On the West Coast where welders' wages are even higher than on the Gulf Coast, Mrs. Strmiska makes $71.76 a week working on the night shift from 1:30 to 9 a. m.

In the contest, sponsored by the United States Maritime Commission, the women welders were judged for three kinds of welding—down-hand horizontal, vertical, and overhead. Miss Anderson's work was done in about 25 minutes, compared with Mrs. Strmiska's 29, and was judged 95 per cent perfect, compared with Mrs. Strmiska's 93 per cent.

Miss Anderson, who lives with her mother and has a sailor sweetheart, said she had matched her skill with that of the best men welders at her yard and had done "nearly as well" as they.

For both Miss Anderson and Mrs. Strmiska, the trip to Washington was a reward for a hard grind at a war job.

Miss Anderson was bubbling with enthusiasm. She brought Mrs. Roosevelt a paperweight she had welded together out of metal. The White House, she thought, was "the most beautiful place I've ever seen."

Mrs. Strmiska was more philosophical. She said it gives one quite a feeling of achievement to have mastered such a substance as metal; that was why she likes welding so much and how she was able to become a champion.

Neither of the champions agreed with a reporter who suggested that $70 to $80 a week were overly high wages for women who never have worked before or were very young.

They both said most of the women they knew were putting a large portion of the money into War Bonds because they knew there was little chance of keeping such high pay when the men come back from war.

N. Y. Theatrical Library Made Available to Public

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, May 29—Beginning today, it is announced, the New York Public Library will make available to readers the theatrical library which the Players Club has been accumulating since it was started in 1889, gift of the club.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

District of Columbia

Washington (First Church): Church Edifice, 1770 Euclid Street, N. W., 8 p. m., June 10.

Kansas

Norton: High School Auditorium, North State Street, 8 p. m., June 10.

Massachusetts

Ayer: Church Edifice, Pleasant Street, 3 p. m., June 6.

Marblehead: First Church of Christ (Congregational), Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., June 6.

Quincy: Quincy High School Auditorium, Coddington Street, 3:30 p. m., June 6.

Somerville: Church Edifice, 148 Sycamore Street, 3:30 p. m., June 6.

Wellesley: Community Playhouse, 370 Washington Street, 3 p. m., June 6.

Woburn: Unitarian Church, 3:30 p. m., June 6.

New Hampshire

Manchester: Franklin Street Congregational Church, 3:30 p. m., June 6. Radiocast Station WMUR, 610 kilocycles.

Nashua: Pilgrim Church of Nashua, Temple Street, 3:30 p. m., June 6.

New Jersey

Hammonton: Rivoli Theater, Bellevue Avenue, 3:30 p. m., June 6.

Woodbury: Mallo Theater, 8 p. m., June 6.

New York

Northport: Northport High School Auditorium, 3 p. m., June 6.

Poughkeepsie: Poughkeepsie High School, 3 p. m., June 6.

North Dakota

Grand Forks: Central High School, 8 p. m., June 11.

Ohio

Geneva: Geneva High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., June 6.

Wisconsin

Milwaukee (Fifth Church): Church Edifice, 1821 West Bow Street, 8 p. m., June 12.

Christian Science Services on Radio

New England

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. 10:45 p. m.—WMEX, 1510kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Eastern States

Georgia

Atlanta—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Atlanta—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WAGA, 590kc., on June 27, July 25.

New York

Brooklyn—Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WQXR, 1560kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Syracuse—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WOLF, 1490kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

North Carolina

Charlotte—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WBT, 1110kc, on June 20.

Central States

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WCLE, 610kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Pacific Coast

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1280kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

San Diego—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 3 p. m., KPMB, 1450kc, on June 27, July 25.

San Francisco—Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KYA, 1260kc, on June 6, July 4.

Washington

Seattle—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KRSC, 1150kc, on June 6, 20; July 4, 18.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 860kc, also CFRX, 6.07 mc., on June 13, 27; July 11, 25.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KOMB, 590kc, on June 20; July 18.

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES 37th Season. Four Age Groups. 100 acres on Cape Cod Bay. Sailing, riding. Music, art, dancing, dramatics. Foreign languages. Tutoring. Special Course for older girls. Separate unit for boys. Guest House. Christian Science Sunday School nearby. Winter School. FAITH BICKFORD, Box J, East Brewster, Mass.

KOHAHNA for GIRLS In the Northwoods on Lake Michigan. Strong outdoor living—Hours in the saddle and on the Trail—Farming, pioneering, reforestation. Land and Water sports—Skilled, sympathetic leadership. BOOKLET. Director: MRS. MAUDE BEALS TURNER, Maple City, Michigan

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

CHAPPA CHALLA Duxbury, Mass. Separate camps — for girls, for boys. Day camps for boys and girls. Warm salt water bay, 10 mile beach. Riding, sailing. All sports included in tuition. Tutoring. 40 miles from Boston. Booklet. Elizabeth M. Carleton, 918 Bradshaw St., Medford, Mass.

Pleasant Bay Camp South Orleans on Cape Cod. Salt water shore camp among pines for 30 boys and girls (6 to 14). Private beach. Activity groups according to age and interests. Learn to swim, row, SAIL daily on ideal Pleasant Bay. All sports including tennis. Victory garden, canning and hand-work. An informal vacation of fun, friendships and accomplishments. Reasonable tuition. Day campers also. Mrs. James Bartlett Melcher, 14 Garden Rd., Newton, Mass.

FOOD for FREEDOM WORK CAMP. For boys and girls 15 to 18 who wish to spend their summer adventurously and usefully. Daily work on 30 Vermont farms. Wages at going rates. A summer of fun and constructive work. Camp headquarters on Goddard College campus. Organized recreation and discussion. Educational counselling. June 29 to August 18. Inclusive fee $140. Write for folder. Miss Evelyn Bates, Goddard College, Plainfield, Vermont.

CAMPS FOR BOYS

LEELANAU GLEN ARBOR, MICH. Camp for Boys Established 1921. Vigorous physical development—Opportunities for patriotic farm work and accredited courses in mathematics, auto mechanics, electricity, radio, and shop—along with fun and adventure of camp life in the north woods. Booklet. Arthur S. Huey, Director. Homestead for adults under same management.

Camp SANGAMON for Boys 5-17. "The Camp With the Pioneer Spirit" Campers take part in all farm activities: can vegetables, raise some of own potatoes; woodcraft; shop; swimming; free riding; tennis; hiking in the Green Hills. Third year. $220 fee. Booklet. Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt.

STELLA PIKE'S CAMP St. Charles, Illinois. Children 8 to 13. (Young boys and girls). Horses, play ground, swimming lessons, rhythms (tutoring if desired). 38 miles from Chicago. Write for information or call St. Charles 140. Winter School.

Senate Told Trade Pact Curb Would Hamper Other Moves

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 1 — Any limitation on the trade agreements authority will destroy all hope of advance postwar commitments in the United States Congress, Administration forces warned as they prepared to steer the trade renewal measure through a hazardous gantlet of Senate amendments today.

"If the Senate says it is unwilling even to continue the commercial treaty pragrom, certainly it would be the end of any idea of postwar commitments in a much broader field," Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, declared.

In similar vein, the National League of Women Voters stressed, in letters dispatched to each Senator, that renewal of the Trade Agreement Act was a vital test of Congress' attitude on postwar international co-operation.

Danaher Amendment

The first vote in the Senate was scheduled at 2:30 p. m. on the amendment submitted by Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut, and adopted by the Finance Committee, to subject all trade agreements to termihation by joint resolution of Congress any time after six months after the war. Two other amendments will also be offered, one by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming requiring formal Congressional approval of each and every new trade agreement to make it valid, and one by Senator Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut which would require ratification of all trade pacts.

Senator George said the trade pact proponents had the votes to beat back each of the three major efforts to restrict the trade law as it neared its first crucial test on the Senate floor. The renewal measure has already been approved by the House.

Key organizations concerned with postwar reconstruction of world trade, among them the National Foreign Trade Council, the Committee for Economic Reconstruction, the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace and the Foreign Commerce Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, were mobilized behind Senator George's statement that any of the three major amendments pending would be "equally damaging" to the act.

'Bomb in World Market'

In a joint statement sent to every member of Congress, these organizations termed the Danaher amendment a "delayed-action time bomb in the world market," declaring that "the only way to make sure that it will not explode is to remove it."

Senator George said that if the Danaher amendment should be adopted, there was serious doubt that other nations would be willing to continue to negotiate trade pacts, knowing they would be terminable after the war. Should the other two amendments succeed, he added, "it would mean that we never could hope to get agreements through Congress."

"To adopt either would be throwing away every bit of progress we have made in proper, scientific tariff-making," Senator George declared. "I cannot believe the Senate would vote to return to the evils of log-rolling politics that inevitably attends general tariff-making on the floors of Congress."

The League of Women Voters, in its communication to the Senate, voiced strong disapproval of both the Danaher amendment and the amendment adopted in the House limiting extension of the trade pact authority to two instead of three years.

"The two-year extension amendment adopted by the House and kept in the bill by the Finance Committee is an expression of lack of confidence in the program," the League declared.

Indication of Intent

"The amendment authorizing the cancellation of any agreement six months after hostilities cease means that it will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to enter into negotiations for new agreements. If Congressional power to cancel an agreement already exists, calling attention in the act to this power can only suggest that Congress means to exert that power—certainly a forbidding approach to negotiation."

Meanwhile, the Administration was reported to have all but despaired of commiting the Senate in advance to a definite agenda of postwar international obligations. High Administration lieutenants were reported to hold that early consideration of resolutions now before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, including the famous Ball-Burton-Hill-Hatch resolution, would touch off premature debate on questions which would have to be decided all over again after the war.

The postwar resolutions are now being considered by an eight-man subcommittee headed by Senator Tom Connally (D) of Texas.

Beveridge Defends Subsidies As Cost-of-Living Check

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 1 — At the end of the fourth year of war, the rise in the cost of living in Great Britain has been kept to about 30 per cent, as compared with 1939, according to Sir William Beveridge, British economist and drafter of the life-long social security plan.

"This has been done by subsidies on a kinds of food, rationing of food and other commodities and by price regulation," Sir William said in an interview at the home of Prof. Joseph Chamberlain here yesterday. "The result is that there is no great competition in prices. There is no great "black market." Effective rationing of scarcity goods is enormously important. This has worked very well.

"Excess earnings go into war bonds. We have about 100,000 street collecting organizations operating in neighborhoods whose job it is to obtain war bond subscriptions. Moreover, under the rationing system and the curtailment of consumer goods production, there is nothing to spend money on. The result operates against inflation. There is general satisfaction with the system in England. There is no serious inflation. Prices are up a little, but they have no runaway tendency. The financial situation is pretty well in hand."

Sir William said the strikes had been held to a minimum in Britain by governmental control over the civilian front and through the wage adjustments brought about through collective bargaining or through the national arbitration tribunal.

"Basically, each case before the tribunal is determined on its merits," he continued. "The system has worked fairly well. Of course there are always some strikes, but their number has been nothing compared with the last war.

"It is interesting to note also that soldiers do not evince as much dissatisfaction as I would have expected with the higher wages of civilians, realizing, I assume, that this will be to their own advantage with their return to civilian life after the war."

"Real" wages, on the whole, have risen slightly more than the cost of living in Britain, during the war, Sir William reported.

"But earnings have increased a great deal, due to overtime, Sunday work, and incentive pay in piece work, of which there is a great deal," he added. "We have managed to keep down the cost of living by keeping down the rate of interest and by stabilizing prices."

Sir William reiterated his contention that private enterprise alone would not be able to assume the entire responsibility for postwar reconstruction and that Government participation would, therefore, be necessary.

War Work on Memorial Day Tells Soldiers of Loyalty on Home Front

WASHINGTON, June 1 (AP)—On a day which in peacetime would have meant a stoppage of work in observance of Memorial Day, American workers toiled at war jobs even as heartening news from various battlefronts continued to etch a pattern for victory.

Urged by Government authorities some time ago to make the Monday following the actual date of Memorial Day just another day in the battle of production, the workers generally did so. At the New York Shipbuilding and Drydock Yards at Camden, N. J., there was a one-day shutdown which officials said was necessitated by "a temporary shortage of critical materials."

Several thousand of men and women milled outside the gates in orderly fashion in what union leaders declared was a protest against the shutdown.

At Gettysburg, Pa., Gov. Edward Martin of Pennsylvania, speaking from the historic battlefield where President Lincoln delivered his historic address, criticized wartime strikes and work stoppages and urged Americans to increase war production without regard for profits, wages, or social gains.

"The man with the bayonet is not thinking about wages," the Governor said. "The men under fire are more than upholding the glory of American arms. Here at home we must tighten our belts, sweat, and sacrifice."

The United States Civil Service Commission announcement that its employees voluntarily worked overtime yesterday for a total of 5,000 hours—without compensation—in a Memorial Day tribute to the 1,164 men and women of the organization who are now in active war service.

At Arlington National Cemetery, the Unknown Soldier and his legions of sleeping comrades were honored anew—with fresh flowers and a solemn promise.

Two thousands persons, gathered in the marble amphitheater at the Unknown Tomb, listened as Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell declared:

"To the nameless soldier here before us in this marble tomb and through him to all his comrades, wherever they may lie, we make this promise:

"With them we enter into an earnest covenant that we will carry on the fight against whatever odds and however long it takes until justice and decency and human liberty are re-established throughout the earth."

Tigers Led

DETROIT (AP) — The Detroit Tigers led all American League teams in hitting for the night games during the 1942 season with an average of .286.

Dean of Umpires

CHICAGO (AP)—Bill McGowan is the dean of active American League umpires. He joined the Junior loop in 1925.

Improved Batting Attack Puts Sox Among Contenders

Around The Town In Sports

A fleet of 33 boats—just one short of the number a year ago—turned out yesterday for the opening of the local yachting season as the South Boston Yacht Club conducted its 75th annual Memorial Day open regatta.

Missing from the scene was the usual turnout of power boats, kept to their moorings by the gasoline restrictions, and the delegation from Quincy Bay, kept home also because of restrictions.

Best race of the day was won by the Rev. James Keating, who sailed Tom Moroney's Massachusetts Bay gaff-rigged 15-footer Flirt to a win by 17 seconds over Al Phillips' Manchester 17-footer We-Two.

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Tom McKenna of St. John's High of Danvers, former Concord schoolboy flash, set three records in the second annual American Legion Eastern interscholastic track meet at Providence yesterday. He ran the 220 in 22.6, the 440 in 51.4, and broad jumped 20 feet 11¼ in. The meet was won by LaSalle Academy, with Hope High second and St. John's third.

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Boston College, which has fielded a baseball team all spring, was still smarting today from its 7-3 setback at the hands of a Holy Cross nine which was put together just one week ago. The Crusaders decided to play their annual series with the Eagles just to maintain the continuity of the past 67 years. The victory was Jack Barry's 400th in 23 years of coaching. The two teams will play the second game at Alumni Field, Newton, tomorrow.

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Gil Dodds has another record for his collection, this time the N. E. junior two-mile championship. With practically no opposition he lowered the standard to 9m. 15.7s. Saturday at the meet at Brookline Field. Sharing the headlines with Dodds were Herb McKenley, Tom McKenna, Ted Vogel, and Bobby Knowles. McKenley broke the records for the 100 (10 flat) and for the 440 (50.5s); McKenna covered the 220 in 21.7s.; Vogel won the senior-junior six-mile run in 32:46.6; and Knowles won the mile in 4:31.8.

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Exeter defeated Andover 69 to 57 Saturday, despite the efforts of Tom Hudner, Andover co-captain, who won three events—the 100, 220, and quarter-mile. Two records were broken, as Steve McKee of Andover hurled the discus 141 feet, and Bob Miller of Exeter tossed the shotput 52 ft. 8½ in.

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Captain of Northeastern's baseball team for next season is Gabe Conner of Framingham, outstanding hockey and diamond star. His election was announced at the team's annual banquet at the Hotel Lenox Saturday night. Gifts were presented to Head Coach Foxy Flumere, Assistant Bill Linskey, Capt. Ed Sakovitz, and Mike Azzone, voted the most valuable player this spring.

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Brown University has announced that the Coast Guard Academy football team has been signed to take the place of Harvard on the 1943 gridiron slate. The Crimson has discontinued intercollegiate fooball for the duration. The Bruins' schedule now reads: Oct. 2, Holy Cross at Worcester; 9, Springfield; 16, open; 23, Rhode Island State; 30, Princeton at Princeton; Nov. 6, Yale at New Haven; 13, Coast Guard; 20, Army at West Point; and 25, Colgate.

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Columnist Bill Cunningham and Marine Hero Barney Ross were the scheduled speakers today at the Advertising Club of Boston's luncheon atthe Hotel Statler. Subject of Cunningham's talk was the Aircraft Warning Service of the First Fighter Command, which has 80,000 volunteer workers spotting in New England on a 24-hour basis.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Conroy	4	0	2	0	0	.500
Partee	89	9	21	0	7	.236
Fox	117	15	33	0	7	.282
Doerr	144	10	38	1	16	.264
Culberson	60	8	15	1	4	.250
Simmons	83	4	18	0	9	.228
Lake	120	16	28	0	3	.233
Lupien	144	11	33	0	9	.229
Cronin	37	1	8	0	5	.216
Tabor	101	6	21	2	9	.208
Peacock	83	4	12	0	3	.190
Lazer	87	3	10	0	5	.175
Garrison	48	3	8	0	1	.167
Miles	36	3	6	0	6	.167
Newsome	24	1	4	0	0	.167

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave
Holmes	121	12	37	1	4	.306
McCarthy	123	12	37	1	12	.301
Workman	125	13	33	3	12	.264
Gentile	4	1	1	0	0	.250
Masi	37	5	9	1	4	.243
Wietelmann	107	7	25	0	9	.234
Burns	56	5	13	1	8	.232
Nieman	13	2	3	0	0	.231
Jeost	114	12	26	1	10	.228
Ross	106	13	24	3	10	.226
Ryan	58	6	13	1	4	.224
Klutz	82	4	11	0	4	.213
Poland	39	4	8	0	3	.154
Cuccinello	13	0	0	0	0	.000
Farrell	2	0	0	0	0	.000
Geraghty	1	0	0	0	0	.000

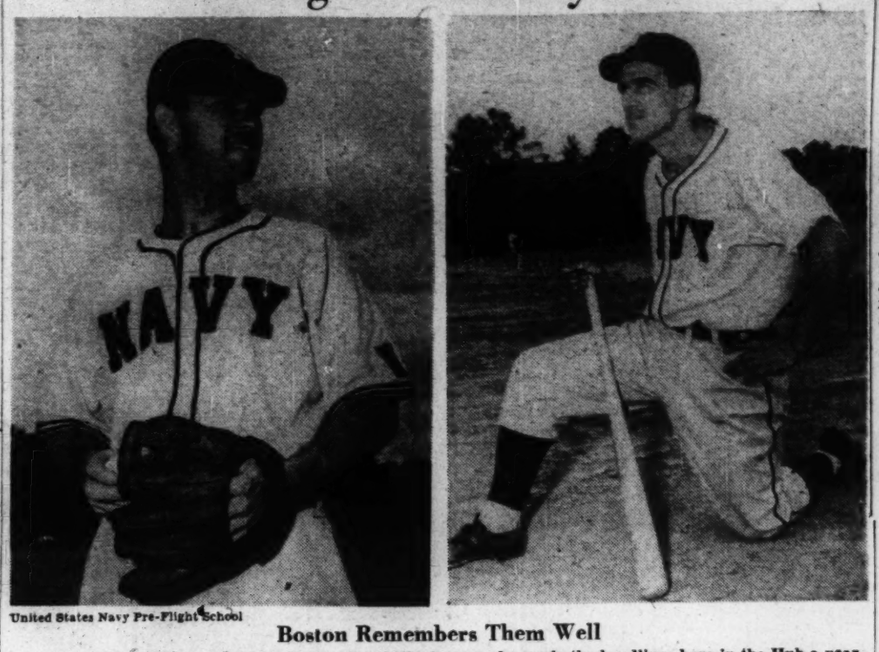
New Jump Record

LONDON, June 1 (AP) — The German-controlled Hilversum (Holland) radio reported yesterday in a broadcast recorded by the Aneta (Dutch) News Agency that Mrs. Fanny Blankers shattered the world high jump record for women by clearing the bar at 1.71 meters in the Amsterdam Stadium Sunday.

The old mark of 1.65 meters was set by Mildred (Babe) Didrikson and Jane Shiley of the United States at Los Angeles on Aug. 7, 1932.

"Fireman" Johnny Murphy of the Yanks won his first four games this year by pitching only eight innings in relief.

Starring for the Navy Now



United States Navy Pre-Flight School

Boston Remembers Them Well

Johnny Sain, left, and Johnny Pesky, two ball players who made the headlines here in the Hub a year ago, are now important members of the United States Navy nine at the Chapel Hill, N. C., Pre-Flight School. Pitcher Sain, left, won four and lost seven for the Braves last summer, while Shortstop Pesky became the 15th player in major league history to pound out 200 hits or more in his first full season with the Red Sox.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

The Rookie Parade

The war may have changed a lot of things in the big leagues, but it has not interrupted the rookie parade. Recruits are still coming up from the bushes, making the veterans hustle.

Among the better newcomers are Wakefield of the Tigers, Sears, Stirnweiss and Lindell of the Yankees, Flores of the Athletics and Pyle of Washington, in the American League; Coleman and O'Brien at Pittsburgh, Klein of the Cardinals, Andrews, Barrett and Workman of the Braves, and Stanky of the Cubs in the National.

Even though he still needs experience around the plate—needs a more trained eye to measure what is a ball and what a strike—this lanky Wakefield boy looks like a real hitter. The pitchers are making him swing at a flock of bad balls. Yet, that seems to make little difference. He hits them fair regardless. Detroit also likes Overmire, the sawed-off southpaw pitcher. Steve O'Neill is picking spots for the kid, bringing him along slowly.

Klein Hitting

The Cardinals had to turn to Klein early when first Marion, then Brown, were injured. And young Klein has looked so much like a first-division ball player at second base that Billy Southworth refuses to take him out. He is leading the club in home runs.

The rookie with the highest batting average in the N. L. is Coleman at Pitt. But Frankie Frisch thinks that Russell, another of his new faces, may be as good or better before he gets through. Stanky is one of the few bright lights in the spring dimout at Wrigley Field. He probably is the successor to Billy Herman which Wrigley has been looking for. The Cubs also like Lowrey, their freshman center fielder. He has stayed within a brief hitting streak of .300 since going to work this spring.

One of the surprises of the young campaign to some ball players is the clouting of Lindell. A pitcher when he joined the Yankees a year ago, big John is leading New York regulars at bat, not excluding Charley Keller. Some of the boys predicted that every-day play would shrink the Lindell average. Among those who thought so was Ted Williams, who has called the turn of several hitters. Jut Johnny has clinched that right field job at the Stadium, once played by that other converted pitcher, Babe Ruth. The Yanks, too, have found Stirnweiss a useful tool, even though critics along Broadway started saying two weeks ago that Frank Crosetti would play the top-heavy half of the schedule.

Games Close

If you can stretch a point, the Braves have come up with one of the top recruits in Johnny McCarthy, who was cast adrift by both the Dodgers and Giants. Unlike his previous attempts at N. L. plya, "Mac" can now get a few hits. Workman, the Boston right fielder, hits a long ball and has done it several times to keep the Braves in the first division. Barrett and Andrews, the Syracuse twins, are also factors. With better offensive support, both could be at the head of the mound parade. They make every game close.

Partee catches Joe Cronin's games when a southpaw is working for the other side. Lake, although not a Pesky, is a big-league shortstop at Fenway. Although Jojo White hardly ranks among the rookies, he is doing all right with Connie Mack, making you wonder why no one brought him back to the A. L. sooner.

The Mackman who has the league talking, however, is Jesse Flores, the Mexican pitcher. Every time the right-hander, chalks up another win somebody at Wrigley Field runs and hides. The Cubs had him last year, but paid almost no attention to him.

Though his record is not as good as that of Flores, Lefty Pyle looks like a find at Washington. One of his boosters is Joe McCarthy, who, incidentally, picks him over Flores. Kraus of the Phillies is winning and Gerheauser is not far behind him.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	19	13	.594
Washington	19	16	.543
Philadelphia	19	17	.528
Cleveland	18	17	.514
Detroit	16	16	.500
Boston	17	19	.472
Chicago	13	16	.448
St. Louis	11	18	.379

Results May 31

Boston 2, St. Louis 1. (13 inns.)
Boston 7, St. Louis 6. (10 inns.)
Chicago 10, New York 5. (10 inns.)
New York 10, Chicago 4.
Detroit 7, Philadelphia 0.
Philadelphia 4, Detroit 3.
Washington 8, Cleveland 7.
Cleveland 7, Washington 6. (13 inns.)

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P. C.
Brooklyn	25	13	.658
St. Louis	22	13	.629
Boston	16	15	.516
Cincinnati	17	18	.486
Pittsburgh	16	17	.485
Philadelphia	16	19	.457
New York	15	21	.417
Chicago	12	23	.343

Results May 31

Boston 6, Pittsburgh 1.
Pittsburgh 4, Boston 0.
St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 0.
Brooklyn 1, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 10, Chicago 4.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 2.
Cincinnati 6, New York 4.
Cincinnati 0, New York 0. (Tie.)

Bitsy in Tourney

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, June 1 (AP)—Bryan (Bitsy) Grant of Atlanta, a private at Kelly Field, returned to tennis today as an entry in the Texas State open tournament.

Ranked No. 3 nationally, he was seeded No. 1 when he entered the tournament yesterday. He'll play in both singles and doubles.

Stephens And Dahlgren Are In Top Spots

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—A couple of prospective sluggers for Uncle Sam—Vernon Stephens of the St. Louis Browns and Ellsworth (Babe) Dahlgren of the Phillies—are giving the major leagues something to remember them by.

Stephens left the Browns yesterday in the middle of the second game of a double-header at Boston to go to Long Beach, Calif., for his induction exam. If he passes he will have played his last game of the season, but his .376 batting average is not likely to be forgotten soon.

Stephens, a shortstop who switched to the outfield for his last few games after recovering from a knee injury, has led the American League in hitting from the start of the season and no other slugger has approached his pace. Oris Hockett of Cleveland is in second place with .330.

Dahlgren is a newcomer to the top spot in the National League with a .368 average. He was notified a few days ago that he had passed his preliminary test and would be eligible for induction in the next quota of his Philadelphia draft board, probably in July.

Dahlgren boosted his batting average 27 points in a week and jumped from fourth place to first. Billy Herman of Brooklyn, the leader a week ago, slipped to third with .338, back of Stan Musial of the Cardinals, who has a .345 mark.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	P. C.
Dahlgren, Phila.	33	117	12	43	.368
Musial, St. Louis	36	142	28	49	.345
Herman, Brooklyn	38	133	20	45	.338
Hack, Chicago	35	135	16	44	.326
Walker, St. Louis	31	118	16	38	.322
Frey, Cincinnati	35	141	16	45	.319
Kurowski, St. Louis	29	113	17	36	.319
Nicholson, Chicago	35	142	11	44	.310
McCormick, Cinci.	36	143	14	44	.308
Holmes, Boston	31	121	12	37	.306

American League

Stephens, St. Louis	25	85	12	32	.376
Hockett, Cleveland	26	106	15	35	.330
Lindell, New York	32	116	11	37	.319
Higgins, Detroit	30	113	13	36	.319
Wakefield, Detroit	32	143	16	45	.315
Estalella, Phila.	30	94	9	28	.298
Kramer, Detroit	24	100	11	29	.290
White, Phila.	36	136	23	39	.287
Cullenbine, Cleveland	27	86	12	24	.279
Chartak, St. Louis	29	108	11	30	.278

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP)—Jimmy Fieweger, the Lawrence College kid who was picked as the outstanding performer in the Central Collegiate track meet, set out to become a track star after watching Jesse Owens set two world records and tie another in the 1936 C. C. C. meet . . . Now he averages about 12 points a meet against strong competition in the sprints, hurdles, jumps, discus, and javelin and he's thinking about entering the National Decathlon championship if the Navy doesn't get him first . . . Only 12 of the 48 schools in New York's Public Schools Athletic League are committed to play football next fall and some of them may have to quit for lack of opposition.

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If you've been wondering what about the football season next fall, what do you suppose the colleges have been doing? . . . Fordham already has had two games canceled; at least two others are doubtful; and Jack Coffey doesn't know what to answer when scheduled rivals ask him what to expect of the Rams because the Army is just moving in . . Bruce Gehrke reports there were several days this spring when he not only took part in Columbia's spring practice but he was it. Top turnout for any one day was six or seven . . . Cornell's Carl Snavely expects to get as much out of Navy V-12 trainees as he did out of civilian players because athletics are a definite part of the Navy program while the students usually had to sandwich drills in between late classes and dinner-hour jobs . . . When Mike Conner, Southeastern Conference Commissioner, asked for reports on how many 17-year-olds would be available next fall, Wilbur Hutsell of Auburn replied: "Mr. Commissioner, we have taken stock of our 17-year-olds in the football squad and he says that he would like very much to play football next season."

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Ensign Frank Hoerst, former Phillies pitcher, is gunnery officer on a merchant ship that has just completed a round trip to Murmansk . . . And he probably didn't find the bombing any worse in the Arctic than he used to in Shibe Park . . . The 30th, "Old Hickory," Division at Camp Blanding, Fla., was supposed to be a North Carolina outfit, but when the soldiers checked up on the 32 quarter-finalists in the division boxing tournament, they found boys from 20 States, including four New Yorkers, three Californians, and three North Carolinians . . . Ev Morris, former New York Herald-Tribune basketball expert, has been given a "spot promotion" from Lieutenant to Lieut. Commander at his Navy post somewhere in England. He'll go back to his old rank any time he's transferred to another job.

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Did you know that Christy Mathewson once was belted for 24 hits in one ball game? That was when he was pitching for Taunton, Mass., in 1899 at $80 a month—in eight instalments. . . . One of them must have been late. . . . The "kid" battery that has been winning ball games for Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, consists of Pitcher Jim Liming, who won't be 18 until Sept. 16, and Catcher Carroll Anstaett, who's due to register for the draft on Oct. 12.

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W. D. McMillan, Savannah (Ga.) Morning News: "Maybe Robert Garnet, Birmingham's new pitcher, isn't the best hurler in the world, but he's got a ceiling like a Flying Fortress. He's six feet, seven inches tall.

Fox, Tabor, Lupien, and Partee Set Fenway Pace

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Having moved into sixth place in the American League with their offense at long last awakened, the Red Sox today had their sights trained on the first division as they continued their series with the St. Louis Browns at Fenway. Just a game and a half behind the fourth-place Cleveland club and a mere four contests off the leading Yankee pace, the outfit managed by Joe Cronin had once more assumed the role of pennant contender.

Therefore, when the Red Sox piled up 28 hits in defeating the Browns yesterday, 2-1 in 13 innings and 7-6 in 10 before 15,658, it became public property that there was nothing wrong with the locals all along that a few base hits could not cure.

Four Straight

Facing the Browns again today, the Sox had four straight victories, a six-and-two record for the current home stand, and had captured 11 of their last 17 starts. In a league so closely bunched as this 1943 American, a club can move up and down like a Radio City elevator. The Sox are going up and may not stop until they have reached the roof. They are getting the pitching, and the attack, paced by Fox, Tabor, Lupien and Partee, is slowly becoming a dangerous and productive machine.

Either Fox, Tabor, Lupien or Partee is a story by himself. Fox, the right fielder, has hit in all eight home games, maintaining a sensational .500 pace through the stretch. Tabor's pace for the home stay is only .226, but his collection includes three doubles, a pair of homers and seven runs batted in. It was his four-bagger which tied the second game in the last of the tenth yesterday. He looks like the Tabor of old.

Partee Stars

Lupien has a hitting streak of six games as this is written, with No. 6 producing a double and three singles. Young Partee also has a six-game streak and at .356 is leading the club and most of the league. Rookie Roy's hitting has amazed most of the local critics. He looked badly outclassed by the pitchers at Medford.

The veteran Al Simmons had his innings before the holiday crowd. He made a couple of sparkling plays in left field and broke up the opener with a bases-full single. Nobody tries harder than Al, which makes you like him, even though he has slowed down considerably.

Also among the week-end developments were three smartly-pitched games by Tex Hughson, Dick Newsome and young Lou Lucier. In order, their records are now 4-2, 1-2 and 2-0.

Braves Third

The Braves early today had a mediocre two-and-six record in the West, but were third in the National League. Still lacking a first division attack, the Braves stay in almost every game because their fielding and pitching is good. Of the six losses in the West, three were by one run and two went into extra innings. The triumphs have gone to Jim Tobin, No. 4, and Al Javery, No. 4.

The National League has settled to a race between the Dodgers and Cardinals, with the Braves, Reds, Pirates, Phillies, and Giants scrambling for the other spots. One game separates the fifth-place Pirates from the Braves this morning.

The current hitting sensation of the Braves is Tommy Holmes, who has a streak of 13 games. A .462 pace since May 16 has lifted the center fielder from below .200 to a good .306. Now if some of his mates will only take the hint.

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Briefs . . . The Browns close at Fenway with a single tomorrow . . . Then come those pesky White Sox, with brother Dykes . . . Tomorrow's date at Pittsburgh is a night one for the Braves . . . Butch Nieman has replaced Chet Ross in the Braves' left field spot . . . Dave Odom, heavy right-hander, had his debut yesterday at Pittsburgh . . . The Braves picked him up as a free agent several weeks ago.

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Vern Stephens started Monday's second game at Fenway, then left for the West Coast and his draft examination . . . He is a fine boy and a good ball player . . . The Browns and a lot of other people will miss him . . . All three Sox wins over St. Louis this spring have been in extra innings . . . Leon Culberson injured his right ankle going into second base . . . The boy needs a few lessons in sliding . . . He waits until he is on top of the bag before leaping, and consequently throws his entire weignt against the ankle which hooks the base . . . Dee Miles has made six hits, driven in six runs for the Sox—what they call par in golf.

Local Golfers Turn Out In Fairly Good Fashion

By A. Linde Fowler

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The lure of golf is still strong. That has been demonstrated the last three days in rather striking fashion, for in spite of the edict against pleasure driving and the manner in which golfers have obeyed, as shown in the small number of cars in parking spaces which normally would have been crowded, attendance at courses around Boston probably was no more than 25 to 30 per cent below normal for the comparable holiday period of other years. What few cars there were probably were almost exclusively owned by members who dine at the clubs one or two days a week regularly, and reside nearby.

There would have been a decrease, undoubtedly, even without the existing transportation emergency. All of the clubs have lost varying percentages of their regulars who are now in the service. Attendance was cut, furthermore, by the number of golfers engaged in war work for whom Monday was no holiday, so that in general there were smaller fields yesterday than in other years when Memorial Day came on a Sunday, to be followed by a holiday on Monday.

Victory Gardeners

Unquestionably there was a certain reduction in play due to the number of golfers who have started victory gardens and who felt it incumbent upon them to take advantage of the best weather of the spring season to do more planting, or weeding, and so either did not play at all, or remained home one or two of the past three days where normally they would have been playing all three.

Using Brae Burn as a yardstick, because it has kept daily tabs on attendance for so many continuous years, under the faithful supervision of Dan Keefe, who on May fifth began his 37th year as an employee of the club, we find that the number of individuals who played last Saturday was 131, Sunday 191, and Monday 178, as against 39, 278, and 238 for the comparable days a year ago, the first-day total useless for comparison because of rain. The other two days, however, show pretty well the trend, one showing a falling-off this year of 87 individuals and the other 60.

In Walking Distance

While the West Newton Club is particularly fortunate in public transportation facilities, and is within walking distance of so many members, or easy distance by bicycle, the public transportation service was not so much of an asset over the week end as its proximity to the club would imply, for travel by bus was heavy and a lot of those busses were crowded to the doors before they got within the residential radius of a number of the club members.

The Country Club in Brookline is not so accessible to public transportation as Brae Burn or a few other clubs, even though it has at least one bus line which passes one of the entrances, but it must be said that the members turned out in gratifying numbers, with an attendance of approximately 140 both Saturday and Sunday, with a moderate decrease for Monday. Last year the average for the two pleasant days for 40 to 50 more.

Near Lake Street

Commonwealth, which is so near the Lake Street terminus of a street car line from Boston and has the Commonwealth Avenue bus line service from the other direction, had a disappointing Saturday attendance for some reason, but had 126 Sunday and nearly as many Monday. Wollaston, with a membership of under 300, did astonishingly well, with approximately 110 Saturday, 135 Sunday and about 100 Monday.

Returns on Red Cross tournaments over the three days are not going to look too good, from what I hear. It would seem as if there was not enough advance publicity on that end of the holiday play. Moreover, many of the golfers had contributed so generously to the Red Cross fund during the recent drive that they may have felt that for the time being they had done their bit. Some clubs did not even run a Red Cross tournament. Brae Burn, however, did better than last year, $162 against $144. Wollaston took in about $100.

Hoffman's 71

The most spectacular scoring of the three days that has come to the writer's attention was the 71 by Joe Hoffman at Wollaston, not so much the total of 71 as in his 32 for the last nine. This war worker who last year scored a 63 on the same course, setting a new competitive record for the layout, began his 32 home with a bogey 5 on the 10th.

Later he birdied the 14th, 15th and 17th and wound up by chipping in with his niblick for an eagle deuce at the 18th, to show an incoming card of 5, 4, 4, 3, 3, 4, 3, 4, 2. Francis Shea the same day had a 41 out and 34 home. Clark Hodder, runner-up for the Massachusetts amateur championship at Kernwood in 1922, demonstrated that golf has not become a lost art with him by a 73 at Framingham.

BASEBALL
TOMORROW FENWAY PARK 3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at FENWAY PARK ..... KEN. 9423
and FILENE'S MEN'S STORE ..... HUB. 7131

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's Sales (est.) 1,200,000
Previous day's sales 815,990
1942 volume to date 148,068,573
1942 volume to date 44,218,313

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Saturday 52.0 Prev. day 51.6
Month ago 49.6 Year ago 34.6
1943 high 51.6 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
pfr A Str 1½pg	† 30	42¼	42¼	42¼	+ ⅛
Acme Sti (3)	4	52	52	52	+ ⅛
Adams Exp (.45e)	18	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅛
Adams-Millis ½pg	7	30	28¾	30	+1¼
Addressograph (1)	21	20	19⅞	19⅞	+ ⅛
Air Reduction (1a)	9	48⅞	47½	48⅛	
Alaska Juneau	34	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	45	2⅜	2½	2½	— ⅛
Allegh pf $30ww	20	21½	20⅞	21	— ⅛
Allegheny pf ww	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
Allegh Lud 5 .70g	6	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
Allen Indust ⅜ag	6	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
Allied Ch&Dye (6)	3	163	162	162	— ½
Allied Mills (1½g)	12	25½	25¼	25½	
Allied Strs (.45g)	19	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	— ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg ½pg	30	36⅛	36¼	36⅛	
Alpha P Cem (½pg)	5	19½	19½	19½	
Amal Leather		17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Amal Lth pf 1½sk	5	24	24	24	— ⅛
Amerada Pet (2)	7	85¾	85⅜	85¾	+ ⅛
Am Ag Chem 1.20	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
Am Airlines 1½pg	10	68½	66¾	68½	+1⅛
Am Bank Note .40g	7	16¼	16	16	
Am Bosch (½ae)	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Am Brake Sh ½pg	9	40¾	39¼	39¼	— ⅞
Am Br S pf 5¼	† 30	132¼	132	132	
Am Cable & Rad	16	5	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
Am Can (3)	11	84⅞	84½	84⅞	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	† 1	177½	176¾	177½	+ ½
Am Car&Fdy (2g)	22	45½	45	45¼	— ¼
Am C&Fdy pf (9g)	7	78¾	78½	78¾	+ ¼
Am Ch & Cable 1g	*3	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
Am Crys Sug ½pg	4	16⅝	16½	16½	+ ⅛
Am Distill	6	28¼	27¾	28	
Am Encaus Tiling	7	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜	+ ⅛
Am European ½ae	51	9¼	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	15	27¾	27	27¼	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	42	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Am & F P 2pf	43	22½	21⅞	21¾	— ⅛
Am F P $6 1.65k	1	71	71	71	
Am&FP $7 1.92k	1	80	80	80	+ ¼
Am-Haw $5 1½pg	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	7	4¼	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	5	68¼	67¾	68¼	— ⅛
Am Ice	6	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	
Am Internat ¼ae	11	9	8¾	8⅞	+ ⅛
Am Invest III .30g	5	6	6	6	
Am Locomotive	11	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ¼
Am Loco pf 3½sk	5	104⅞	104½	104⅞	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy (.40g)	18	15½	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
Am M & Met ½pg	4	10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
Am Metal (1)	7	26¼	26	26¼	
Am News 1.80	† 20	31¾	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Am Pow & Lt	11	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Am P & L $6 pf	6	32¼	32	32¼	— ½
Am P & L $5 pf	9	29½	28¾	29	— ½
Am Rad & St .30g	60	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .40g	9	14¾	14⅜	14¾	— ⅛
Am RM pf 4½	† 230	65½	65	65½	— ⅛
Am Saf Raz ½pg	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Am Seating (1e)	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Am Ship Bld 2g	† 20	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ½
Am Smelt & R (2)	6	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Am Sm&R pf 7	† 90	152¼	151	151	—1
Am Snuff Co 1.20g	2	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¾
Am Sti Fdrs (1e)	5	29	29	29	
Am Stores (3½g)	7	15	14½	14½	— ½
Am Sug Ref 1½pg	14	32½	30½	32½	+1
Am Sup pf (7)	1	111	111	111	
Am Tel & Tel (9)	19	155¼	154⅜	155¼	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	2	59½	59	59½	+1½
Am Tob B (3a)	19	60½	59½	60½	+1½
Am Tob pf (6)	† 160	139¾	139	139	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	10	10¾	10½	10½	— ¼
Am Viscose (1g)	15	42⅝	42¼	42⅝	+ ¼
Am Wat Wks	55	8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Woolen pf (2k)	6	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Am Zinc L & S	2	70⅞	70	70	— ¼
Anaconda 1g	15	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Anac W&C ¼ag	33	29⅜	29	29⅛	— ⅛
Anchor H Gl .15g	50	26⅜	26⅛	26⅜	+ ⅛
Anch H G pf 5	† 1	114½	114½	114½	+1¼
Andes Copper ¼ag	2	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
Armour Del pf (7)	12	109¼	109	109	— ¼
Arm Ill	90	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
Arm Ill pr pf	11	61	60	61	+1¼
Armstrong Ck ½pg	7	38¼	38	38¼	+1¼
Assd Dry Gds ½pg	6	11½	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Assd DG 1pf 6	† 80	85¾	85¾	85¾	
Assoc Inv pf 5	2	104⅝	104¼	104½	+ ¼
Atch T & S F 3g	30	58¼	57¼	57¾	
Atch T & S F pf 5		85½	85¼	85½	— ⅛
Atl Cst Line 1½pg	** 9	36	35½	35½	— ½
Atl Refining .30g	28	27⅝	27¼	27½	
Atl Refin pf 4	† 260	110	109¾	110	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	54	53½	53½	+ ½
Atlas Pow 1½pg	† 70	62½	61½	62½	
Atlas Tack .45g	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Aust Nich pr A	† 60	55½	54¼	55½	+ ¼
Aviation Corp .10g	38	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct (1e)	80	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ½
Balt & Ohio	17	9½	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	2	13⅞	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Bangor&A pf 5k	† 10	56	56	56	
Barber Asph	51	21	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
Barber Bros	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	14	17½	17¼	17¼	— ⅛
Bayuk Cigar 1.40g	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Batn Ir Wks (1g)	6	18¾	18¼	18⅝	— ⅜
Beatrice Crm 1a	3	31½	31	31½	+1¼
Beat Crm pf 5	† 130	104½	103¾	104½	
Beech-N Pack 4	2	105	105	105	
Bell Aire (2e)	13	17¾	17½	17¾	+ ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	12	38¾	37¾	38½	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60g	7	17	17	17	
Best Foods (1.60)	1	44¾	44¼	44¾	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	29	64⅞	64	64⅜	— ⅜
Beth Steel pf (7)	2	119	118	118	—1
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	7	36¼	35¼	36¼	+ ⅛
Black & Dck 1.60	6	19	19	19	
Blaw-Knox .20g	4	10	10	10	
Bliss & L ¼ag	1	17	17	17	
Boeing Airp 1g	10	18⅞	18¼	18½	— ⅜
Bohn Al&Brass 2	3	56¼	56¼	56½	+ ½
Bon Ami A (4)	† 40	92	92	92	
Bond Strs 1.60	9	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
Borden Co (.60g)	37	27¾	27	27	— ¾
Bore-Warner 1.60	18	33¼	22⅞	33	
Bower Roll B 1g	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Bridgeport Br 1.20g	4	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs Mfg (2)	15	29⅞	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Bklyn-Man Tr	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
Bklyn & Q Trans	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	36	17⅛	16⅞	16½	+ ¼
Bruns-Balke (½pg)	1	18	18	18	
Bucyrus-Erie ½pg	7	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Bucy-Er 7 pf 7	† 2)	111½	111½	111½	— ¼
Budd Mfg	29	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf	† 120	111¾	111	111¾	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¼ag	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
Buffalo Forg .90g	1	18	18	18	
Bullard Co (1g)	1	23½	23½	23½	
Bulova Watch (2)	2	33½	33¼	33½	— ⅜
Burling Mills .70g	7	29¾	29	29	— ¼
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	— ⅜
Burr Add M .60	67	14⅜	14	14⅜	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	11	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Bush TBpf1½sk	† 30	41	40½	41	+1⅛
Butler Bros .30a	4	8¾	8¼	8¾	— ⅛
Butler Bros pf1½	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ¼
Butte C&Z ½ae	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Byers (AM) Co	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	
Byers pf 7.20k	† 30	80⅞	80½	80½	— ⅜
Byron Jack ½pg	6	24¾	24½	24¾	+ ⅛
Calif Pack 1½g	6	27	26½	26½	— ¼
Calif P pf 2½	† 20	53¼	53¼	53¼	—1⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	8	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Calumet & H .45g	22	8¾	8½	8¾	
Campbell Wyn .90	3	17⅛	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Can D & Ale .60	2	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Canad Pacific	24	11	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Cannon Mills (2)	2	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ¼
Capital Adm A	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Care C & O (5)	† 80	95¼	95¼	95¼	
Carpenter Stl 1½pg	1	31	31	31	— ¼
Carriers & Gen .20	1	5	5	5	
Case (JI) Co 7e	3	121½	121¼	121½	
Caterpil Trac (2)	2	48	48	48	
Celanese Co ½pg	7	39	38½	38⅞	
Celanese 5 pf 5	† 80	104¼	104	104	
Celanese pr pf 7	† 10	124½	124½	124½	+ ½
Celotex Corp ½	16	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Celotex pf (5)	† 80	91¾	91	91¾	
Cent Aguirre 1½	12	21¾	21¼	21¾	+ ¼
Cent Found .10g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ¼
C Ill Lt pf 4½	† 20	106	106	106	—1
Cent RR N J	10	15¾	15	15	— ⅜
Cent Vio Sug 2½ag	10	21¾	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	2	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	15	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Cer-Red 6 pf	† 70	58¼	57½	58¼	+ ¼
Chain Belt (1½g)	1	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	
Champ Pap&F ½ag	3	21	21	21	
Checker Cab	2	25½	25	25	— ⅛
Ches & Ohio (3)	30	45	44¾	44⅞	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	2	8	8	8	+ ⅛
Chi&E Ill A 1.50g	* 2	14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
Chi Gt West	22	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Chi Gt W of 4½k	60	20½	20¼	20⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Or ½ae	6	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	10	19½	19	19	
Chi Rock Isl & P	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
Chi R I & P pf	1	30	30	30	— ½
Chi R I & P pf ctf	1	30	30	30	— ½
Chi Yellow Cab	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Chickasha C Oil 1	1	16	16	16	
Chiles Co	10	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	
Chrysler Co (1½g)	19	78¾	78	78½	+ ⅛
City Ice & F 1.20	5	16¼	14	14	— ⅛
City Invest	† 310	47	46½	47	
Clark Equip 1½g	4	39	38¾	38¾	+1¼
Clev E Il pf 4½	† 2	113½	113½	113½	+ ⅛
Cley Gr B pf 5	† 30	104½	104¼	104½	
Climax Mol 1.20a	7	44⅝	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
Clueti, Peabody 1g	3	35⅞	35¾	35⅞	
Coca-Cola (3)	2	110	110	110	+2
Coca-Cola A (3)	† 10	65	65	65	+1
Colgate-Palm-P ½	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅛
Collins & Aik	4	25¼	25½	25½	
Col & South	† 160	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
Col & South 1pf	† 70	11	11	11	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Ir ½pg	4	18	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Col Broadc A .60g	3	23½	23½	23½	
Col Broadc B .60g	3	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	+ ⅛
Col G & El	378	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	13	67	65¼	66¾	+ ½
Col G&E 5 pf 5	† 3	60	60	60	
Colum Pict ¾ae	7	17½	17¼	17¼	— ¼
Colum Pict pf 2¼	2	39½	39½	39½	+ ½
Colum Carbon (4)	2	93	93	93	
Coml Credit (3)	13	41⅜	40¾	41⅛	+ ⅛
Coml Invest Tr 3	21	44½	44	44½	+ ⅛
Com I T cpf4¼	† 10	110¾	110¾	110¾	+ ⅛
Coml Solvents .30g	27	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅜
Commith & South	307	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 3k	6	59	58½	58½	+ ⅛
Commith Ed .70g	27	24¼	23⅞	24	— ⅛
Conde Nast ½pg	3	10¼	10	10¼	M'y 29
Congol-Nairn (1)	10	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ¾
Consol Cigar 1½ag	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
Consol Cig pf 7	† 250	106½	106	106½	+1½
Con Cig pr pf6½g	† 80	103½	103½	103½	
Cons Copper	6	5⅜	5¼	5⅜	
Cons Edison 1.60	15	20¼	20	20¼	
Cons Edison pf 5	3	98	97½	98	+ ¾
Cons Film Ind	29	3½	3⅜	3½	+ ⅛
Cons Film pf 1½sk	6	18¾	18¼	18½	
Cons Laundries	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	
Cons Vultee ½ag	16	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	+ ⅛
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	8	25¼	25¼	25¼	
Cons R R Cuba pf	1	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
Consol'n Coal	9	15½	15¼	15⅜	
Consol'n Coal pf	1	64	64	64	
Container Cp ½ag	7	23¼	23	23¼	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ½pg	48	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅛
Cont Can (½pg)	21	36½	35½	36½	+ ⅛
Cont Can Inc 1.60a	1	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib .45g	3	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
Cont Motors .30g	105	7¼	6⅞	7	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	6	35⅜	35⅛	35⅜	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	1	13½	13½	13½	
Corn Exch 2.40	† 130	45¼	44⅞	45¼	+ ¼
Corn Products 2.60	12	60⅞	60⅜	60⅞	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	† 6	178½	178	178½	
Coty Inc (.15g)	3	5½	5½	5½	
Coty Internatl	15	2¾	2½	2¾	
Crane Co (1e)	18	20¼	19½	20¼	— ⅛
Crane Co cv pf 5	† 60	106	105½	105½	—1
Cream of Wh 3½g	4	22¾	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
Crosley Cp (⅓ae)	10	21¾	21¾	21⅜	— ⅛
Crow Ck & S 1½e	6	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	11	15⅛	15	15	
Crown Zel pf 5	† 40	94	93¼	94	+1
Crucible Steel 2e	5	36	35⅝	35⅞	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf	† 80	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	27	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack	30	19⅜	18¾	19⅜	+ ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½g	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	41	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Curt P pr pf 1½sk	8	76	35⅝	35¾	
Curtiss-Wright 1e	63	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 1½ag	10	23¾	23½	23½	— ⅛
Cutler-Hammer 1½g	4	21	20½	21	+ ⅜
Davega Strs 1½e	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Davison Chem .60e	13	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Day P&L pf4½	† 10	112½	112½	112½	
Decca Records (1)	9	17½	17¼	17¼	
Deere & Co 1.35e	22	36¼	35¼	36½	+ ⅞
Dieles-Wem-G ¾ag	2	20	20	20	
Del & Hudson	5	16⅜	15¾	15¾	— ⅜
Del Lack & West	15	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	+ ⅛
Den & R G W pf	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Detroit Edison .60e	36	19	18¾	19	+ ⅛
Devoe & R A 1	† 500	27½	27	27½	+1
Diam Match 1½	7	31¾	31¼	31¾	+ ¼
Diam T Motor 1½g	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Dist Corp-S h2.22	4	28⅞	28½	28½	— ⅛
Dixie Cup ¼ag	1	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Dixie C A 21½g	† 90	42½	42¾	42½	+ ⅛
Doehler Die C ⅜ag	5	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
Dome Mines h1.20g	28	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5a	1	70½	70½	70½	— ½
Dow Chem (3)	2	153	152¾	153	+ ½
Dresser Mfg 1g	5	35½	34½	34½	— ⅞
Dunhill Int	3	18⅛	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
du Pont de N 1e	6	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
du Pont pf (4½g)	1	158	156½	157	+ ½
	1	128¾	128¾	128¾	+ ½
Eastern Air L	4	38½	38⅜	38⅝	+ ⅜
Eastern Roll Mill	4	8¾	8½	8¾	— ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	3	169	169	169	— ¾
Eaton Mfg (3)	10	41¾	40¾	40¾	— ¼
El & Mus Ind .06g	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	3	37¾	37¼	37¾	
Elec Boat (½pg)	6	12¼	12¼	12½	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	14	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
El Pr & Lt $6 pf	3	58¾	58¾	58¾	— ¾
El Pr & Lt $7 pf	3	64⅜	64	64	
El Storage Bat 2	4	40½	40	40	— ⅜
Eng Pub Service	64	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	† 30	75½	75½	75½	
Eng $5½pf5½g	† 10	81	80¾	81	+ ¼
Erie RR (1.20)	5	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Erie RR pf (1g)	66	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	3	50½	50¼	50⅜	— ⅛
Eureka V Cl ½pg	25	9	8⅞	8⅞	
Evans Products	8	11¾	11½	11½	— ¼
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	7	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Exchange Buffet	2	2½	2	2½	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse 1	5	40	40	40	— ¾
Fajardo Sugar 2	13	27½	27¼	27½	— ⅜
Fed Lt & Tr ¼ag	4	16	16	16	
Fed Mng&Smelt 2g	1	27½	27½	27½	
Fed Mogul (1)	1	16½	16½	16½	
Fed Mot Tr .20g	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	6	22¾	21¾	22¾	+1¼
Fed D St pf 4½	† 140	90	89½	90	
Ferro Enamel	17	17¾	17	17½	+ ¼
Fid P F Ins 1.80a	2	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ¾
Firestone T&R ¾ag	4	36½	36½	36¾	+ ¼
Firestone Steve ½g	3	35	35	35	+ ¼
First N Strs 2½g	1	38	38	38	+ ½
Flintkote (1¼g)	3	21	21	21	
Flintkote pf (4½)	1	102	102	102	
Follansbee Steel	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Follansbee 5 pf	† 170	42½	41½	42½	+2
Food Fair Strs (1)	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Foster Wheeler	3	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
Foster Wh pf 7	† 50	139	139	139	+2
Fost W Ged 1¼g	† 170	20	20	20	
Francisco Sugar	5	10	9¾	10	
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	3	28¾	28	28	— ½
Fruehauf pf 5	† 20	105	105	105	+1
Gair (Robt) ¼ae	35	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Gair (R) pf 1.20	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gar Wood Ind ¼ag	32	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	2	1¼	1⅓	1⅓	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv .40a	8	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Gen Am Trans 2e	17	50¾	50	50¾	+ ¾
Gen Baking .30g	17	9	8⅞	9	
Gen Bronze	8	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Gen Cable	4	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅛
Gen Cab pf3½sk	† 30	94½	94½	94½	— ⅜
Gen Cigar (1)	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	
Gen Elec (1.40)	74	38½	38	38¼	+ ⅛
Gen Foods .80g	19	40½	39⅝	40½	+ ½
Gen G & El A	17	2¼	2	2	
Gen G&El cv pf	† 10	98¼	98¼	98¼	+ ¾
Gen Mills (4)	1	96¾	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors (1g)	108	54	53	54	+1
Gen Motors pf 5	1	130	130	130	
Gen O Adv .20e	5	5⅛	5	5	
Gen Prec Eq (⅓g)	5	23¾	23¾	24⅛	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .10g	12	7⅜	7¼	7¼	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Gen Ry Signal ½pg	9	24½	24	24¼	— ½
Gen Real & Util	41	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
Gen Refract .60g	8	22½	21¾	22⅛	
Gen Shoe (½pg)	2	14	14	14	
Gen Stl C pf 3½	† 80	80	79¼	79¼	—1⅜
Gen Tel (1.60)	2	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ⅛
Gen T & Rub ½pg	7	20¾	20	20	— ⅜
Gen Time Inst	3	22⅞	22¼	22⅞	+ ½
Gillette S Raz ⅛ag	23	9¼	8⅞	9¼	
Gimbel Bros .15g	12	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	81	81	81	
Glidden Co (.80g)	10	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	6	1½	1⅜	1⅜	+ ⅛
Goebel Brew (.20)	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Goodrich B F ½pg	27	42⅜	40⅞	41⅜	+ ½
Goodrich pf (5)	6	96½	95½	95¾	+ ¼
Goodyear T & R 1g	12	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅛
Gotham Hos (½ae)	11	8	7¾	8	
Gotham H pf 7	† 20	87¾	87¾	87¾	
Graham-Paige Mot	41	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
Granby C Min .60	2	6	6	6	
Granite C Stl .35e	10	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Grant (WT) 1.40	4	33⅛	33	33¼	+ ⅛
Granite C Stl .35e	2	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
Grant Pref 1.20	13	31⅞	31½	31½	
Gt N Ir Ore ct 2e	2	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ¼
Gt Nor Ry pf (1g)	20	147	147	147	
Gt West Sug 1½pg	2	26¾	26½	26¾	
Gt W Sug pf 7	† 20	147	147	147	— ¼
Green (HL) (2a)	5	45	44¾	44¾	— ¼
Greyhound Co (1)	14	20¼	20¼	20½	— ⅛
Grum Air Ex 1½ag	3	16⅛	15½	15½	— ⅝
Guantan Sugar	4	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	† 10	143¼	143¼	143¼	+ ¾
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	9½	9¼

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Willow Run Plant Embodies Essence of Mass Production

This is the fifth of a series of articles on war industry in Detroit. Mr. Fleming spent a week going through some of the major plants of the leading automobile makers such as General Motors, Ford, Packard, and Chrysler, now entirely converted to war work.

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Previous articles have related how the methods of the aircraft and the automobile industry, particularly in the making of engines, have been married in Detroit to solve intricate production problems in making not only planes and engines but also guns and a host of other military and naval equipment.

But there is another chapter to the story—that of how the various competing automobile companies have pooled their methods and machinery for the war.

The automobile industry itself has operated a patent cross-licensing pool for a generation. Under this arrangement all but the most outstanding or "Class A" patents of the pool members were made promptly available for other members. The arrangement was thoroughly described before the old TNEC, which was set up in 1938 to put the blame for the depression of that time on American business, and the auto industry was praised instead of blamed for its patent pool.

Complete Pooling of Ideas

However, this pool did not cut out competition. Companies always had a year's head-start on competitors with their new developments. They worked them out quietly and installed them on their cars, and then competitors would buy the new cars, take them apart, discover the improvements, and then get licenses to use them the next year, or, if they were not patentable, use them anyway.

But this did not extend to a host of manufacturing improvements developed in the competing plants, which did not appear on the cars and were not passed around among competitors. Nobody gave away his know-how. And anyway the patent pool did not include Ford, nor Packard, nor the hundreds of parts makers nor the thousands of tool and die makers.

So far as war work is concerned, this arrangement has been entirely superceded. There is complete pooling and inter-change of everything. Former competitors not only do not keep their ideas to themselves. They invite their competitors in. It is not a case merely of the walls of secrecy and silence coming down; there are positive arrangements by which ideas are spread around. The old Automobile Manufacturers' Association of thirty members, chiefly a statistical and recording agency, has become the Automotive Council for War Production, with over 5500 members, or virtually the whole industry down to the smaller tool and die shops, and this council is mainly engaged in circulating new ideas and methods among the membership.

The new co-operation in the fall of 1940, when General H. H. Arnold came back from England and told the Detroit auto people that Britain ought to have 5,000 bombers and Detroit ought to help make them. William S. Knudsen went to Detroit and asked who could make what. The auto people set up the "Automotive Committee for Air Defense," and agreed to pool all they could learn about making planes and plane-engines.

How They Got Together

The plane builders took the same attitude. They were built up to the hilt but it was not enough; the facilities of Detroit were also needed. The plane companies had spent many lean years and were now in the money, but they undertook to let the auto people in on everything they knew. Brig. Gen. James Doolittle, then a colonel, came out to take charge of the program.

The plane makers sent complete models of their ships for the auto people to study, so that they could become sub-contractors to the plane people. The Automotive Committee made up a list of 1,500 would-be subcontractors. They began study and work.

By the time of Pearl Harbor, the industry's ideas of co-operation had gone much further. A plan for the present Automotive Council was set up. The yawyers said, "No, it would violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act." The auto people said, "We'll take a chance on that. They can't put us in jail for co-operating to get on with the war." The Council was formed, replacing the Committee. Its stated purpose was "complete interchange of mass-production information, time-saving techniques, product improvements, tooling short-cuts and developments" on all war products. Membership was not limited to the automotive industry.

The first problem was the acute shortage of machine-tools. So the Council got from its members, which means from the entire automotive industry, a complete list of tools. It came to round 225,000. They were listed as those busy on war work, those which were expected to be put to war work, those which were entirely idle and those which were idle part of the time. The list was organized, indexed, and distributed in thousands of copies throughout the industry. It told every producer where he could beg, buy, borrow, or lease the machine-tools he wanted.

Multitude of Committees

Then they decided to let anybody use the lists. They went far and wide outside the industry. As a result many of the industry's tools, no longer needed for car making, went out of Detroit and on the other hand many other tools came into Detroit. Some heavy presses went out to a company making armored trains. Some heavy planes came in from a limestone company. And so on.

Next the Council organized a multitude of committees, for such matters as Military Replacement Parts, Aircraft Engines, Airframes, Ammunition, Artillery, Military Vehicles, Tanks, Armored Cars and Parts, and so on. Through these committees the engineers got to sitting around and swapping ideas. Then they got to visiting each others' plants in groups to pick up the latest shop ideas. When the top men came back from these visits, they would send back assistants to get the complete story with blue-prints and designs for using the ideas seen on the trip.

Everybody was in a hurry; and this plan was not entirely convenient for the small companies. So the Council hit on a new idea. It hired an experienced engineer to make a full-time business of circulating among the plants, picking up the best and latest ideas, and writing them up for publication for members, to supplement the committee meetings and visits. In fact, the Council set up a whole staff for this kind of work.

Reports on available tools and on the "open" capacity of specific machines are compiled every week and circulated. "Spot" checks are made for members in need of certain tools in a hurry. An industrial salvage program has been worked out. A traffic division reports to members on transportation problems.

Result of Co-operation

Things like this have resulted. Chrysler took a year to tool up on the M-3 tank. The second company to make tanks got so much help from Chrysler that its pilot models of the M-4's rolled out in 37 days. Then the second company helped Chrysler so much on what it had learned about the M-4's, that Chrysler was able to change over from M-3's to M-4's without interrupting its production line.

Ford and GM tanks use many Chrysler parts; Chrysler tanks use GM parts; GM and Chrysler are working jointly on tank electrical problems. Ford learned how to handle magnesium in the foundry without fires; everybody was told. Packard machines parts for the air-cooled Pratt & Whitney engine made by Ford; GM's Allison makes bearings for Packard's "rival," Rolls. And so on.

Next the Automotive Council tackled the manpower problem. On this score the industry has been recently in the same tight position as it was on machine-tools at the time of Pearl Harbor. Different companies pooled their knowledge of how to meet housing, transport, feeding, and other problems. But in many ways it was an overall industry problem which could be solved by no individual company. With the help of the local traction companies, staggered office- and factory-hours have been arranged. The Council is working with local kindergarten and nursery people to have the hours arranged for the convenience of working mothers, and with local shops for the convenience of working housewives. And so on.

Last year the pattern of the Automotive Council was copied by the airplane companies on the Pacific Coast. Then it was the basis for the set-up of a similar council of East Coast airplane and engine manufacturers. Now it appears likely to become the basis for a similar organization of the aircraft companies in the middle of the country.

(to be continued)

Henry Ford Is Elected President Of Ford Motor Co.

DETROIT, June 1 (AP)—Henry Ford today was elected President of the Ford Motor Company, taking over the office vacated last week with the passing of his son Edsel Bryant Ford.

Other officers elected are Charles E. Sorensen, vice-president; B. J. Craig, vice-president and treasurer; H. L. Moekle, secretary and assistant treasurer, and H. E. Schlechter, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer.

The new officers were named at an adjourned annual meeting of the shareholders of the Ford Motor Company, followed by a meeting of the board of directors.

Directors elected are: Henry Ford, Henry Ford II., Benson Ford, Charles E. Sorensen, Mrs. Eleanor Ford (Mrs. Edsel Ford). Harry H. Bennett, M. L. Bricker, B. J. Craig and R. R. Rausch.

Henry Ford II and Benson Ford are sons of Edsel Ford, who was the only son of the 79-year-old founder of the company.

New in the directorate are Mrs. Edsel Ford, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Bricker, Mr. Craig and Mr. Rausch.

Mr. Bennett has been personnel manager and long Ford's closest lieutenant in carrying out matters of policy and management. Mr. Bricker has been plant manager of the great Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plant; Mr. Craig has been assistant treasurer and Mr. Rausch in charge of production activities in the Rouge plant, parent factory of the Ford organization.

American Cyanamid Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—American Cyanamid Company reported for the March quarter net profit of $1,628,376, equal to 62 cents a share on the common stock, compared with $1,299,900, or 45 cents a share, in the comparable months of 1942.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
1200	Aero Sup B (.10g)	5½	5	5
100	Ainsworth (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Air Investors	3	3	3
2000	Aire Aceess (¼e)	4¾	4½	4½
200	Air-Way ElAp (.10g)	2½	2½	2½
150	Alum Ltd (hds)	105¾	105¾	105¾
50	Alum Co Am (2g)	116	116	116
150	Alum Co Am pf (6)	113¼	113¼	113¼
100	Am Beverage	1½	1½	1½
100	Am Capital A	1½	1½	1½
5	Am Capital B	½	½	½
100	Am Cap pf (.15k)	23	23	23
800	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	8	7½	7½
50	Am C P&L A (½g)	36	36	36
5100	Am Cyan B (.60)	40½	39¾	40½
9800	Am & Fgn P war	2¼	1¾	1¾
150	Am Fork & Hoe (½g)	17	16¾	16¾
2400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	27	26¾	27
25	Am Gas&El pf (4¾)	107	107	107
300	Am Gen (.15g)	6	5½	6
225	Am Cen&El pf (2)	35¾	34½	34½
150	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	22¾	22¾	22¾
150	Am Laun Mch (1g)	27	26¾	26¾
200	Am Light & T (1.20)	16½	16½	16½
3300	Am Maracaibo	⅞	⅞	⅞
8200	Am Republ (.35e)	11½	10½	11½
3800	Am Superpow	⅞	¾	¾
800	Am Superpow pf	16½	15¾	15¾
200	Am Writ Pap	4¾	4¼	4¾
180	AppalElP pf (4½)	108	105¾	105¾
600	Ark Nat Gas	4¾	4¼	4¼
2200	Ark Nat Gas A	4¾	4½	4½
1600	Ark Nat Gas pf (.70k)	9¾	9¾	9¾
300	Aro Equip (.70g)	19	19	19
800	Ashland Oil & R (.40)	6½	6⅜	6½
100	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
6900	Atlas Corp war	2½	2½	2½
100	Atlas D Forge (1e)	8	8	8
100	Atlas Ply (.60g)	18¼	18¼	18¼
100	Avery & Sons (1½e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
40	Axton-Fish A	80¾	80¾	80¾
2000	Babcock & Wil (¾g)	24	24	24
400	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	39	39	39
1900	Baldwin Loco war	6¾	6¼	6½
300	Baldwin Rub (.6)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1100	Barium Stk Bri	2¾	2½	2½
2300	Beech Aire (1e)	15½	14¾	14¾
500	Bellanca Airc	4½	4½	4½
50	Bens&Hed pf (2)	39½	39½	39½
300	Berk & Gay Furn	14	14	14
700	Bliss (E W) (2)	14¾	14¾	14¾
1400	Blue Ridge	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
100	Blumenthal (8)	13½	13½	13½
400	Bohack (HC)	9½	9½	9½
20	Bohack(HC) 1pf (2k)	75	74¾	74¾
200	Bowm-Bilt H 1 pf	6½	6½	6½
100	Bowm-Bilt H 2 pf	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1900	Bras Tr L&P (¾g)	20¼	20¼	20¼
1800	Breeze Corp (.80g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
1800	Brewst Aero	5¾	5¼	5¼
1100	Bridgpt Mach	5½	5¼	5½
100	Brill A	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Brill B	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
25	Brill pf	73½	73½	73½
100	Brown-F Dist	14½	14½	14½
200	Brown Rubber	1¾	1¾	1¾
400	Buckeye P L	9¾	9⅝	9¾
1400	Buf N&EP pf	15¾	15½	15⅝
100	Bureo ev pf	30¾	30¼	30¼
300	Burma Ltd	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Cab El Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Callite Tung (.10g)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
5200	Can Marconi (.40g)	2⅝	2½	2⅝
2400	Carrier Corp	14	13⅝	14
1000	Catalin Am (.10e)	+4¼	4	4¼
500	Cen & SW Ut	1¾	1¼	1¼
400	Cessna Airc (1e)	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞
150	Chesebrough (4a)	100½	100½	100½
50	ChiFlexShaft (2g)	84	84	84
100	Chi Riv&Mch (¼g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
600	ChiefConsMng	½	½	½
275	Childs pf	19	18	18
6500	Cities Service	18	17½	17⅝
400	Cit Svc pf	94½	94	94¾
700	Cit Svc pf B	11¾	10	11¾
40	Cit Svc pf BB	95	91	95
50	Cleve El Illum (½g)	30½	30½	30½
2500	Colon Develop	6⅛	5¾	6⅛
300	Colonial Airl	7	6¾	7
200	Colo Fuel & L war	3¼	3¼	3¼
450	Colts P F Arm 1½g	53⅛	52½	53
120	Colum G & E pf (5)	48⅜	45½	48⅜
9900	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm F Srv (1.60)	20	20	20
200	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4½	4½	4½
600	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	61	61⅜	61⅜
10	Con G&E Bl pfC (4)	109½	109½	109½
1300	Cons Gas Ut	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Cons Mng & S (b1a)	38¾	38¾	38¾
100	Cons Ret Strs (½g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
200	Cons Royalty (.20)	2½	2½	2½
100	Cons Sil Corp (½g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
40	Cont G&E pr pf (7)	92	90¼	91
500	Cont Roll&Stl (½g)	14¾	13⅞	14
400	Cooper-Bess (½g)	12¾	12½	12⅝
50	Copper Range (½g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
700	Cornuc G Min	¼	¼	¼
100	Corroon & Rey	2¼	2¼	2¼
700	Cosden Petro	3	3	3
100	Cosden Petro pf	23	21½	21½
1100	Creole Pet	22¾	22¼	22¾
200	Croft Brewing	½	½	½
100	Crowley Milner	4	4	4
900	Crown Drug (.05g)	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Crown Drug pf (1¾)	22¾	22	22
100	Crystal Oil Ref	1	1	1
6100	Cuban Al Sug (2½e)	19¾	19¾	19¾
400	Darby Pet (¾g)	18	17¾	17¾
100	Dayton Rub (½g)	18	18	18
1000	Dennison Mf (.30g)	4¼	4	4¼
100	Derby Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
200	Det M Stov (.10g)	4	4	4
100	Det Stl Prod (½g)	19	19	19
100	Divco TwinT (¼e)	5½	5½	5½
200	Dominion Stl	8¼	8¼	8¼
50	Driver-Har (2.40)	30	30	30
1400	Eagle PicnLd (.30g)	13¼	12⅞	12⅞
100	East Gas & F	3¼	3¼	3¼
250	East G & F 6pf	38	37½	38
50	East G&Fprpf (4½)	58¾	58	58
200	East Sta Corp	⅞	¾	⅞
1300	Easy WashMB (1¼e)	6¼	6	6
13700	El Bond & Sh	8¼	7¾	8
700	El Bond&Sh pf (8)	67	67	67
700	El Bo&Sh $5 pf (5)	62	61½	62
50	Elgin Nat Wat (½g)	30	30	30
1200	Emerson Elec (.10g)	9	8⅞	8⅞
300	Emsco D&Eq (.35e)	12¼	12	12¼
1600	Equity Corp	1½	1⅜	1½
75	EquityCrp$3pf (1½k)	34	34	34
700	Esquire Inc (.20g)	5⅜	5⅜	5½
100	Eureka Pipe L (2g)	29½	28⅝	29½
100	Fairchild Av (1e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
1000	Fairchild En & Air	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
900	Falstaff Brew (.60)	10¼	10¼	10⅜
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	17	17	17
200	Fedders Mfg (.15e)	6	5⅞	6
50	Fire Ass Phil (8a)	66¾	66¾	66¾
200	Ford Mot Ltd (.107e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1000	Gellman Mfg	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
600	Gen Firepfg	14¾	14½	14½
100	Gen Rayon A	1½	1½	1½
200	Gen Share	2¼	2¼	2¼
1300	Glen Ald Coal	17½	16⅝	17
300	Godchaux Sug B	11	10½	10½
1200	Goldfield Con	⅛	7-32	7-32
100	Gorh Inc A	3½	3½	3½
100	Gray Mfg	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
100	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	33¾	33	33¼
100	Greenf T&D (1e)	8	8	8
1100	Gulf Oil (1)	47½	47½	47¾
20	Gulf St Ut 6 pf (6)	113	113	113
25	Gypsum L & A	8⅝	8⅞	8⅞
100	Hartford Ray vtc	1½	1½	1½
100	HarvardBrew (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Hat Cor Am B1¼g	6	6	6
30	Hearn D St pf (3)	42	42	42
1100	Hecla Min (½g)	7¼	7	7⅛
100	Hexden Chem (.20g)	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝
1000	Holl C Gold (h.65)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Holophane (.45g)	18	18	18
25	Horn & Hard (1.80)	27	27	27
100	Horn (A C)	20¾	20½	20¾
500	Humble Oil (¾g)	75	74½	75
700	Husler's	1⅛	1¾	1⅛
800	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	7¾	7¾	7¾
1300	Ill Iowa Pow	4½	4¼	4½
2200	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Ill Iowa Pwpf (1¼k)	27½	27½	27½
10	Indpls P&L pf (5¼)	104½	104½	104½
450	Ins Co N Am (2½)	81¾	80	81¾
100	Int Hyd-El pf	10	10	10
1300	Int Indust	4½	4⅜	4⅜
700	Int Petrol(h1)	16½	16¼	16½
300	Int Prod (¼g)	9	8⅞	9
200	Int S Realty	1¼	1¼	1¼
4000	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
275	IronFirem vtc (1.20)	18	17¾	18
100	IrvingAirCh (1)	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
100	ItalSuperpowA	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Jacobs (FL)	5	5	5
100	Ken-RadT&LA (⅜e)	14	14	14
600	KingstonProd (.10g)	3⅝	3½	3⅝

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
40	Koppers Co pf (.15e)	97	96¾	96¾
170	Lack RR NJ	39½	38¼	38¼
1300	Lake Sh M (h.80)	12¼	11⅝	12⅛
100	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Lamson Corp (.55e)	5¼	5¼	5¼
25	Lang Un Bak A (3)	21	21	21
1400	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛
8300	Leonard Oil Dev	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
700	Lone Star Gas (.20g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
275	Long Is L pf B	38¾	37½	38
700	Loudon Pack	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
900	Louis L&E (.20g)	7¾	7½	7½
100	Marion Shov	6½	6½	6½
100	Mass Util Asso	1½	1½	1½
200	Massey-Harris	8	8	8
100	MeWilDredg (¼g)	12¼	12¼	12¼
50	Mead John (3a)	142	142	142
200	Memph N Gas (.15e)	3½	3½	3½
100	Merritt-C&S (8½e)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
500	Mesabi Iron	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Mich Bumper	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	MicromatHone (.30e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1200	Mid St P Bvtc	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
300	MidW Corp (.20g)	8⅝	8½	8½
50	Midl Oil cv pf (⅝k)	9	9	9
225	Midvale (1g)	30½	30	30½
100	Midwest Oil (⅝)	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
100	Mid W Ref (.05g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
200	Minn M&M (1.20)	57	56⅜	56⅜
300	Molybdenum (¼g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
150	Monarch M T (1½g)	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝
3400	Monogram Pict	3¼	3	3⅛
900	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2½	2½	2½
2500	Nat Bellas Hess	1⅜	1¼	1¼
1800	Nat Fuel G (1)	11¼	11	11⅛
100	Nat Mfrs & Strs	4	4	4
225	Nat P&L pf (6)	100	100	100
600	Nat Rub Mch (1)	13½	12	12½
200	Nat Sug Ref	19¾	19¼	19¾
100	Nat Tea pf (.35)	8	8	8
100	Nat Tun & Mines	3	3	3
600	Nat Un Rad	4¼	4	4⅛
300	N E P A 6% pf	46½	46	46
100	N H Clock	9	9	9
100	New Idea ⅛ Inc	19½	19½	19½
1200	N J Zinc	64	63½	64
600	N Mex & Ariz Ld	2¾	2½	2¾
25	NYC Omnibus war	8	8	8
100	NY Merchand (.30g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
50	NY P&L $6 pf (6)	101	100	101
7200	Niag Hud Pow	3½	3½	3½
2400	Niag Hud A war	1-32	1-32	2-64
100	Niag Hud B war	⅛	⅛	⅛
200	Niag Sh Md B (.10g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
1400	Niles Bem-P (.1g)	12	11⅞	11⅞
300	Nipsing Mns (h.10e)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
200	Noma Elec (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
3000	Nor Am Lt & Pow	11	⅝	11
300	Nor Am L&P pf	67¾	65½	67
300	Nor Am Ray B (½g)	39	38¼	39
200	Nor Cent Tex (¼e)	4⅛	4¾	4⅞
500	Nor Sta Pw A	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	38½	38½	38½
3600	Ogden Corp (¾g)	5¾	5½	5½
50	Ohio Br B (.35g)	21¼	21¼	21¼
50	Ohio Ed pf (6)	100¼	100¼	100¼
100	Pac G&E 6pf (1½)	34¾	34¼	34¼
50	Pac 7% pf (1)	95	94½	95
6300	Pantepec Oil Ven	6½	5⅞	6⅛
100	Parker Pen (1a)	23½	23½	23½
200	Prkrsbrg R O R (6g)	18½	18¾	18½
1200	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜
1400	Pa-Cent Airl	15½	15½	15½
50	Pa Edis pf (3.80)	35¼	35¼	53¼
500	Pa Gas & El A	1	1	1
250	PaWat&Pow (4)	65	61¾	65
1	Pharis T G& R (.30e)	6½	6½	6½
800	Phillips Pkg (½e)	7¼	7⅛	7¼
2200	Phoenix Sec	21⅞	21	21⅞
1200	Phoen Sec pf (3)	56⅛	56	56⅛
200	Pierce Gov (.30g)	13⅜	12¾	13⅜
1100	Pioneer Gold	1¾	1⅝	1¾
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¾	7⅞	7⅞
200	Pitts & LE (2½g)	57½	57	57½
150	Pitts Metallu (¾g)	14½	14¼	14¼
100	Pitts Pl Gl (1½g)	94½	94½	94½
25	Pneum Scale (.40g)	14½	14½	14½
900	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
100	Pratt & Lam (.40g)	27½	27½	27½
100	Premier Gld (h.06)	¾	¾	¾
2700	Prod Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	Prosperity Co B	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
20	PS Colo 6pf (6)	106	106	106
75	PugSdP&LSpf (5k)	113	112½	112½
600	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	68½	67⅞	68¼
100	Pug Sd P&T (1¾e)	11	11	11
200	Pyrene (.30g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
39000	RKO opt war	2⅛	1⅞	2
50	Raym Conc (1a)	18	18	18
2300	Raytheon Mfg	13⅝	13	13⅝
800	Red Bank Oil	1¼	1¼	1¼
2000	Reiter-Post	⅛	⅛	⅛
300	Republic Avia (¼g)	4	4⅝	4⅝
100	Rheem Mfg (1)	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
400	Richmond Rad (.10g)	2¾	2¾	2¾
600	Rome Cable (.60)	9¾	9⅝	9¾
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
200	Root Pet	4¾	4¾	4¾
200	Ryerson & Haynes	1¾	1¾	1¾
1400	St Regis Pap	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2000	Salt Dome Oil	7¼	7	7¼
3500	Samson Unit	2¼	2¼	2¼
300	Schulte (DA)	1¼	1¼	1¼
25	Schulte (DA) pf	36¼	36¼	36¼
60	Scran-SBW pf	54	54	54
900	See Corp Gen	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1200	Segal Lock & H	1	1	1
500	Seiberling Rub (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
500	Selected Indus	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Sel Ind pr (3½)	89	89	89
100	Sentry S Con	½	½	½
200	Seton Leather (.60e)	6½	6⅜	6⅜
100	Shat-Denn	3½	3½	3½
100	Shaw W&P (h.90)	15½	15½	15½
200	Sherwin-Wms (3)	86¾	87½	87¾
10	Sioux City G&E pf	103	103	103
100	Solar Aire (.10g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Solar Mfg (.10g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
1000	Sonotone (.10g)	4	3⅞	4
900	Soss Mfg (.10g)	4½	4¼	4½
300	So Penn Oil (1.60)	49½	49¼	49¼
200	So C Ed B pf (½g)	31¼	31¼	31¼
300	So C Ed C pf (1⅜)	29	29	29
20	So New Eng Tel (3g)	121½	121½	121½
100	Southi Royal (.40)	10½	10½	10½
100	Span & Gen reg	3¾	3¾	3¾
300	Spencer Shoe (¼e)	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛
100	StandCap&S (¼e)	6	6	6
200	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	17⅜	17¼	17⅜
100	StandDredg pf (1.60)	18	18	18
500	St Oil Ky (1)	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
50	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	110	110	110
600	St Pow & Lt	½	½	½
100	St Pow & L B	½	½	½
100	Stand Sil-Lead	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Steel Al Prod (.90e)	12	11⅝	12
50	Stetson (JB)	6½	6⅛	6½
50	Stroock & Co (2½e)	17¾	17¾	17¾
11800	Sunray Oil (.10g)	5	4¾	5
100	Tampa El (.80g)	21½	21½	21½
1200	Technicolor	13¾	13⅜	13⅜
140	Tob&AlBkis (½g)	55	55	55
2700	Tob Prod Exp	5	4¾	4¾
210	Todd Shpyrds (1¼g)	66	65	66
100	Trans-Lux	3¾	3⅜	3⅜
2000	Transwest Oil (¼g)	14¾	13¾	14¾
500	Tri-Cont war	1	1	1
600	Tubize Chat	9¼	8¾	9⅛
50	Tubize Chat A (2g)	64	64	64
800	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	4	3⅞	3⅞
1200	Union G Can	6¾	6½	6¾
700	Unit Airc Pts (1a)	13	12⅞	12⅞
6500	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜
1500	Unit Corp war	⅛	⅛	⅛
6800	Unit Gas	3½	3⅜	3½
300	Unit Gas of (5½k)	121¾	121	121
700	Unit Lt&Pw A	1¼	1¼	1¼
3500	Unit Lt & Pw B	⅛	⅛	⅛
800	Unit Lt & Pow pf	47¾	46⅞	46⅞
525	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	71½	71	71½
200	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	46	46	46
2700	U S Foil B	6	5¾	5¾
100	U S Graphite (.35g)	9	9	9
100	U S Lines pf (.70)	9¾	9¾	9¾
50	US Plywd ev pf (1½)	29	29	29
300	U S Radiator	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
400	Unit Wall

Program to Improve Diet Now Offered by Food-Parley Section

HOT SPRINGS, Va., June 1 (AP)—Section 1 of the United Nations Food Conference recommended last night a 15-point program under which governments could begin now—without waiting for the end of the war—to improve the diet and reinforce the health of their peoples.

In urging immediate action for the attainment of realizable intermediate aims—the ultimate aim is a world free from want—the section pointed to Britain as proof that even a nation at war, operating under grave handicaps, can "assure each section of the community a fair share of the food needed for health."

Section 1 of the Conference, which has concentrated on consumption levels and requirements, heard evidence from delegates of 44 countries, and on the basis of this evidence and the factual reports of natural scientists skilled in nutrition decided that the Governments here represented:

Immediate Undertaking

1. Should undertake immediately the task of increasing the food resources and improving the diets of their people.

2. Should declare this intention to their own people and to other governments.

3. Should undertake periodically to report to one another on the state of their national nutrition and steps being taken to improve it.

4. Should initiate special measures to improve the diets of pregnant and nursing women, infants, preschool and school children, adolescents and workers and others with low incomes.

5. Should initiate or continue study of the relationship between malnutrition, impaired bodily health and vigor.

6. Should investigate particularly the role of inadequate food consumption in causing sickness and fatality from all those diseases which constitute their most serious health problems.

7. Should take action to eliminate by proper dietary and health measures specific deficiency diseases.

8. Should adopt sound food and nutrition policies aand establish in their respective countries national nutritional organizations if they do not already exist.

9. Should exchange information and experience through these national nutrition organizations, both directly among themselves and also through the proposed continuing United Nations organization for food and agricultural problems.

Ultimate Goal

10. Should adopt as the ultimate goal of their food and nutrition policy "dietary standards or allowances which promote health."

11. Should take measures to insure equitable distribution of foods needed to conform to these standards.

12. Should provide education on nutrition, ranging from "simple facts about diet," which could be taught in all schools, to more extensive instruction for older children and courses in home economics and domestic science for girls.

13. Should accept direct responsibility for bringing needed foods to the vulnerable groups of their populations.

14. Should adopt measures to improve the quality of foods, applying these measures at various stages from production, through storage, processing, and distribution, to final preparation for consumption.

15. Should take measures to "insure that the consumer is not misled as to the content of foods, vitamin products, food extracts, and other preparations derived from foodstuffs."

Minimum Food Standard Urged by 45-Nation Parley

Continued from Page 1

allowances, social insurance and minimum wages.

6. By each government's taking the responsibility to see, either by national, local, or combined action, that minimum nourishment is available free or at low prices to groups with inadequate diets and by especially assisting such groups as "pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, children, aged persons, and low-paid persons."

7. By establishing an international food organization which will carry forward the work of the conference and facilitate the development of international commodity agreements and credit facilities for the expansion of agricultural production in every part of the world.

The Conference found that it could not deal realistically with the postwar and long-range problems of food without expressing itself clearly upon the broadest security and economic problems—and it proceeded to do so without hesitation.

Concerted Action Needed

It has agreed unanimously—and the agreement will be announced formally shortly—to affirm the necessity for concerted action to guarantee the future peace and to appeal to its member governments to promote an economy of abundance, not an economy of scarcity.

All the foregoing recommendations are being made Section 3 of the Conference, which, under the chairmanship of Ambassador Jaoa Carlos Muniz of Brazil, has been dealing with one of the most controversial and debatable issues of the agenda—how to facilitate and improve distribution. In its very first resolution, the combined committees of this section urged the nations "to take in concert all necessary measures to promote international security.

"Policies of aggression and the fear of aggression," it resolved, "have induced the uneconomic employment of human and material resources, the development of uneconomic industries, the imposition of barriers in international trade, the introduction of discriminatory trade practices, and the expenditure of huge sums on armaments.

"These obstructions to a progressively expanding economy cannot be removed without effective collaboration among nations."

Poverty Basic Cause

It is this section of the Conference which also cites poverty as the basic cause of an underfed world and declares that "it is not enough that we should banish the twin specters of hunger and cold; we must translate into reality the age-old dream of plenty for all—that should be the objective of the social and economic system."

The Conference is united in urging the nations to follow after the war "a bold politics of economic expansion instead of the timid regime of scarcity which characterized the 1930's." In forthcoming resolutions it will hold that "the promotion of the full employment of human and material resources, based on sound social and economic policies, is the first conduction of a general and progressive increase in production and purchasing power.

It will place the primary responsibility for achieving this higher standard of living upon the individual countries but will emphasize that "freedom from want cannot be achieved without effective collaboration among nations."

As one means of providing a minimum education for all, the Conference suggests that the Governments establish "low-cost feeding centers."

"The cost of maintaining such feeding centers," the Conference has agreed, "should be shared between all bodies or peoples obtaining some sort of advantage from the existence of such centers."

The Conference recommends that a continuing committee might make a special study of the various mechanisms for state food subsidy. It suggests that the best places to locate such feeding centers would be at schools; canteens in factories, large stores, and offices during working hours; cheap restaurants; milk bars; preschool kindergartens, and canteens for expectant and nursing mothers.

The Conference also hints at the possibility of some kind of international grade labeling and urges a continuing body to study "international grade standards for agricultural and marine commodities."

Agricultural Credit

In the interests of agricultural expansion and its adaption to consumer needs, the second section of the Conference today advocated that every endeavor be made to insure an adequate supply of credit to agriculture.

That all countries study the possibilities of the further establishment of producer and consumer co-operative societies.

That each nation expand the educational system in its rural areas.

That in order to overcome worldwide shortages of food immediately after the war, every country expand production even at the risk of some long-term inefficient use of the soil.

This section also urged that an international organization should have the responsibility for facilitating agricultural settlement in those countries where it is desirable.

New Committee to Manage War-Liberated French Lands

Continued from Page 1

nor cynical; the "crisis" has long been the safety valve of French politics, for a Cabinet shuffle has often confined disruptions to the Cabinet itself while the rest of the Government and country carried on as usual.

Site Kept Secret

The Committee's first meeting was held in a former girls' school of bright stucco set among palm trees and bright flowers. The place had been kept secret and scarcely anyone was in sight as the members arrived.

It was learned that as General Giraud offered his hand to General de Gaulle when the latter descended from his plane May 30 his greeting was "Bon jour, de Gaulle." General de Gaulle replied, "Bon jour, mon General," thus recognizing by the use of the word "mon" Giraud's superior military rank.

The rigid censorship of the local press has not yet been lifted.

Meanwhile, General Alphonse Joseph Georges, commander of all French armies on the Western Front under Generalissimo Gustave Gamelin at the start of the war, has escaped his German-occupied homeland and offered his services to General Giraud, it was announced.

Two Michigan Constables In Bribe Case Out on Bail

DETROIT, June 1 (AP)—Two constables of Wayne (Detroit) County alleged to have accepted money from an Army industee to influence his transfer to Selfridge Field Army Air Base are free here on $500 bond, awaiting Federal Court appearance next month.

A Federal Grand Jury in an indictment returned before Judge Edward J. Moinet, charged that constables Hubert K. Marx, and Charles Behrman, had accepted $200 from the inductee, an associate in county employ.

Miss Zorina and Kreisler Become Citizens of U. S.

NEW YORK, June 1 (AP) — Two famous personalities of the concert hall and theater, violin virtuoso Fritz Kreisler and Balerina Vera Zorina, became American citizens May 28.

The Vienna-born Kreisler and the ballet dancer, a native of Kristiansund, Norway, were among a large group who received naturalization papers from United States District Judge John C. Cox.

New Strike Closes U. S. Coal Mines

Continued from Page 1

press reports brought the following results this morning:

Pennsylvania—Stoppage apparently is general among the 205,000 bituminous miners and 80,000 anthracite miners in the Wilkes-Barre area.

West Virginia—Union leaders announced the stoppage would be general among 130,000 soft coal miners.

Kentucky—Early reports indicated the Harlan area was out and other regions were following suit.

Alabama—The 21,000 miners employed in 57 mines were scheduled to stop work.

Illinois—Outside of 15,000 members of the American Federation of Labor Progressive Miners' Union, miners were expected to stay away, comprising 23,000 U. M. W. members.

Walkouts were widespread in Iowa and Indiana, but district mine superintendents reported in the Missouri-Kansas district that U. M. W. members were working as usual.

White House Secretary Early at his press conference said of the coal strike "there is nothing to be said at this time."

The National War Labor Board convened today in a regular meeting.

Meanwhile Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, told the House Military Affairs Committee she still is opposed to legislation which would disrupt the Government's "no-strike" agreement with organized labor despite its failure to work in the coal industry.

Testifying against the Smith-Connally antistrike bill, which comes before the House tomorrow, Miss Perkins admitted there have been serious breaches of the agreement in the past two weeks, but added:

"Our record of production since Pearl Harbor and the no-strike pledge offered to the President by management and labor has been outstanding.

"The nation has a right to be proud of the record of labor, organized and unorganized, which during 1942 reduced strikes to less than five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of man-hours worked."

The Labor Secretary told the Committee she thinks Mr. Lewis is "entirely wrong" in ignoring the NWLB in negotiations on the soft coal dispute but indicated her belief the operators have not been doing their part to end the controversy.

"In this whole case," she said, "the operators have not actually made proposals in the nature of collective bargaining."

There is no justification for any strike during war times. She said, and such strikes as we have had must stop.

"But, in my opinion, this bill as reported by your Committee will not stop them," Miss Perkins added.

"This bill impliedly recognizes the propriety of strikes provided only that the formalities of a secret ballot and a 30-day waiting period are observed. In this respect it is contrary to our national voluntary and unconditional policy. Further, the bill turns back the clock and inaugurates a system of labor injunction, a procedure long since found impracticable and undesirable."

War Department spokesmen also told the Committee they favored retention of the voluntary no-strike agreements "for the present." They admitted, however, that strike developments in the past two weeks have given them "considerable pause."

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ARTHUR W. SULLIVAN, Register.

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U		Q	U	I	R	E	
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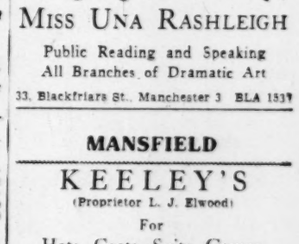

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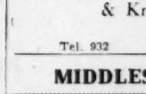

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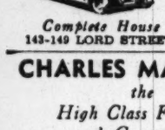

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Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

FACTS
FIGURES
IN CANADA— AT ONE TIME— BACHELORS WERE FORBIDDEN TO HUNT, TRADE OR FISH
NO BACHELORS ALLOWED
IT'S A FACT MORE THAN 1000, 20-MILLIMETER SHELLS ARE MADE EVERY MINUTE IN AMERICAN MUNITIONS PLANTS
MANUFACTURE OF SOME 2,200 METAL ITEMS HAS BEEN HALTED FOR THE DURATION
IT IS ESTIMATED THAT THE GRAND CANYON DEEPENS ONE INCH A YEAR AND WIDENS ONE INCH IN A THOUSAND YEARS

Did You Ever Wonder

What Is Meant by Piezoelectricity, and How It Aids in the War Effort?

Piezoelectricity is pressure electricity. Certain crystals, when they are pressed mechanically, produce an electrical charge; and, conversely, when a voltage is applied the crystal changes its shape. In the second instance, the piezoelectric crystal resembles a motor, in that it converts electricity into mechanical motion or vibration.

Quartz crystals have piezoelectric qualities. Carefully ground slices of quartz (themselves called "crystals" in the radio industry) can be designed to vibrate at definite frequencies that tie in nicely with the frequency of radio broadcast circuits.

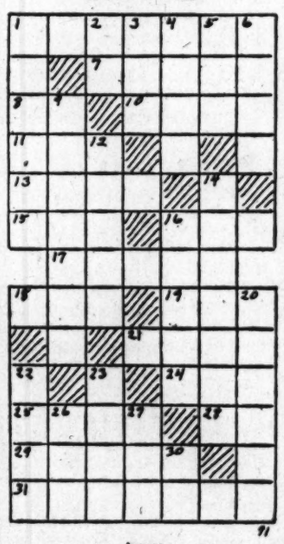
Such a crystal can be made to vibrate by utilizing its piezoelectric qualities at a rate so constant that it does not vary more than 1/10,000 of 1 per cent. Moreover, it will hold the current in the circuit in which it is used to that same constancy. This is extremely important, for if a broadcast transmitter deviates by even a relatively few cycles from its assigned frequency there is immediate trouble in reception, overlapping with other stations, etc.

Quartz crystals play an important part in the war effort. Radio has been termed the lifeline of our armed forces, for the battle movements of our fighters on land, sea, and in the air depend upon it. And radio makes use of quartz crystals in microphones, and as electric filters and oscillators. Airplane detectors and other sound detecting and locating devices make use of crystals. Crystals also are used in depth-sounding apparatus at sea and in measuring devices for studying the effect of gunfire.

Brazil is our present chief source of supply of quartz crystals. There are, however, various deposits of quartz crystals in the United States, but up to the time of the present war none of these provided crystals of a quality suitable for this strategically important work. In the hope of supplementing our imports WPB is scouting other sources of satisfactory quartz crystals, and new and improved techniques in crystal cutting are being employed in an effort to stretch our present backlog of quartz crystals.—W. P. Keasbey

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is the fourth part of a hundredweight?
7—What is a collection of 24 (sometimes 25) uniform sheets of paper?
8—Bone.
10—What creature fanned Alice with its wings in "Through the Looking-Glass"?
11—Possessive pronoun.
12—Domino of three spots is what?
15—In certain Mother Goose rhyme, Bobby Shafto is expected to come back from what place for his wedding?
16—What is 22nd letter of Greek alphabet?
17—What is a Hawaiian salutation?
18—What is a river of Germany?
19—Branch.
21—What sport is associated with Hurlingham Club?
24—What is a bronze coin of Japan?
25—In Russia, a log hut is called what?
28—Pierre is capital of what State of U. S. (abbr.)?
29—Horses are governed by what?
31—Who composed opera "Pelleas et Melisande"?

Down
1—Game of horseshoes is like what?
2—Aqua (abbr.).
3—If someone sent you a Royal Bokhara, would it be a dog, hen, or rug?
4—Prong of a fork is what?
5—Epoch.
6—"Ecrin" is plural of what?
9—What is any course of running water (pl.)?
12—Sea elephants are what?
14—What is middle name of John Thomas, American baritone?
16—Confused mixture is what?
20—Child born on what day is "fair of face"?
22—A pratincole is a boat, bird, or pear—which?
23—What month in older Hebrew calendar was later called Nisan?
26—To observe.
27—Who was Babylonian god of the sky?
30—Steamship (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

In Lighter Vein

Of Course

The merchant seaman was visiting at the home of a generous and patriotic woman who, despite her eagerness to help the war effort, wasn't too well versed about things.

"And there I was on the aft deck," said the seaman, "when all of a sudden I saw a torpedo plunging straight for me."

"My goodness," replied the hostess, cheerfully, "I do hope it was one of ours!"—Tit-Bits.

Time for Action

By way of the Natal (South Africa) Mercury comes the story about the Frenchman who assaulted a German officer—right in the heart of Paris at that.

It seems that the officer trod on the Frenchman's feet as he was alighting from the underground. Without a moment's hesitation the Frenchman dealt him a resounding smack. A moment later another Frenchman kicked the German.

The pair were arrested and duly taken to the Kommandantur, where they were asked for an explanation for the assault.

The first Frenchman said that he suffered acutely when the officer trod on his feet and he didn't know what he was doing. He promised that it wouldn't happen again.

"And you?" the second Frenchman was asked. "Why did you kick an officer of the Reich?"

"Well, sir," he replied, "when I saw the other fellow hit him I thought the war must be over."

Wide World

Goldfish Club Insignia

"The Goldfish Club" is the title of the Allied Air Forces latest club—composed of flyers who have been downed at sea and had to take to life rafts. The first member to exhibit the unique emblem on the American continent was Flight Lieut. John Tett of Toronto, Canada. The wings on the design are white, the goldfish gold, and the two waves blue.

Daily Quotation

How poor are they that have not patience.
—SHAKESPEARE

Did You Know That—

Cutworms, which destroy many vegetable gardens, have been called "fifth columnists" because they work in the dark?

The first printer in the western hemisphere was Giovanni Paoli of Mexico City, in 1539?

Agriculture absorbs more than 90 per cent of the world's total potash supply?

Warplanes returned to America for overhauling are disassembled, fitted with new parts as necessary, thoroughly tested and sent back to service?

Pronunciation Of Proper Names In the News

Pronunciations in this feature are provided by the publishers of Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition, copyright 1934, 1939, by G. & C. Merriam Company.

Badoglio, Marshal Pietro (pyä'-trō bä-dō'-lyō) — New supreme military commander in South Italy.

Civitavecchia (chē'-vē-tä-vĕk'-kyä)—Important port of Italy 40 miles northwest of Rome.

de Bono, Marshal Emilio (ā-mēl'-yō dā bō'-nō)—Member of Mussolini's new War Council.

Gjöres, Axel (äk'-sĕl yû'-rĕs) — Swedish Minister of Supply.

Graziani, Marshal Rodolfo (rō-dōl'-fō grä-tsyä'-nē) — Member of Mussolini's new War Council.

Kahili (kä-hē'-lē)—Air base on Bougainville Island.

Lengseld, Gen. von Boineburg (fŏn boi'-nē-bōorĸ lĕng'-zĕlt) — New German Commandant of the City of Paris.

Mast, Gen. Charles (shärl mäst)—Appointed by General Giraud as new Resident General of Tunisia.

Oumansky, Constantine (kŭn'-stän-tyēn' ōō'-män-skē') —New Soviet Minister to Mexico.

Venizelos, Sophocles (sō'-fō-klyēs' vā'-nyē-zā'-lōs) — New Minister of Air and Sea in the Greek Government-in-Exile.

From Webster's New International Dictionary, Second Edition:

Alghero (äl-gā'-rō) — Port of Sardinia.

Comintern (kŏm'-in-tûrn')—A name coined from the words "Communist International," meaning the Third International of Moscow. Recently dissolved.

Lido di Roma (lē'-dō dē rō'-mä) — Seaplane base near Rome, Italy.

Porto Torres (pōr'-tō tōr'-rĕs)—Port of Sardinia.

Key: āle, chāotic, cāre, ădd, ăccount, ārm, ăsk, sofā; ēve, hĕre, ėvent, ĕnd, silĕnt, makĕr; īce, ĭll, charity; ōld, ōbey, ôrb, ŏdd, sŏft, cŏnnect; fōōd, fo͝ot; out, oil; cūbe, ûnite, ûrn, ŭp, circŭs, menü; chair; go; sing; then, thin; nature, verdûre; ĸ=ch in G. ich, ach; bon; yet; zh=s in azure.

Unrationed Meat

Whale meat, eaten in many countries, was used in the United States for food in considerable quantities during the first World War; it is dark red in color and tastes somewhat like beef.

Just for Fun
—Burr Shafer

"I understand that someone over there has constructed quite a remarkable mousetrap."

Brevities

Scanlan in Buffalo News: Patriotism demands you lend your garden tools to your neighbor, but, of course, if he hasn't returned your shovel—

Brubaker in The New Yorker: President Grace of the Bethlehem Steel has voluntarily reduced his own pay to $221,645 a year. All patriotic citizens will applaud his action and do likewise.

Indianapolis News: Something else that some of us never expected to see is a candy counter where chocolate bars are limited, one to a customer, and where a negative shake of the head is the response to a request for chewing gum.

Punch: In reaching the summits of three hundred British mountains a London man has climbed over 1,000,000 feet. It must be child's play for him to reach a seat in the center of a cinema.

NEWS ITEM— PATTERN SALES BOOM AS MILLIONS MORE WOMEN SEW THEIR OWN CLOTHES.
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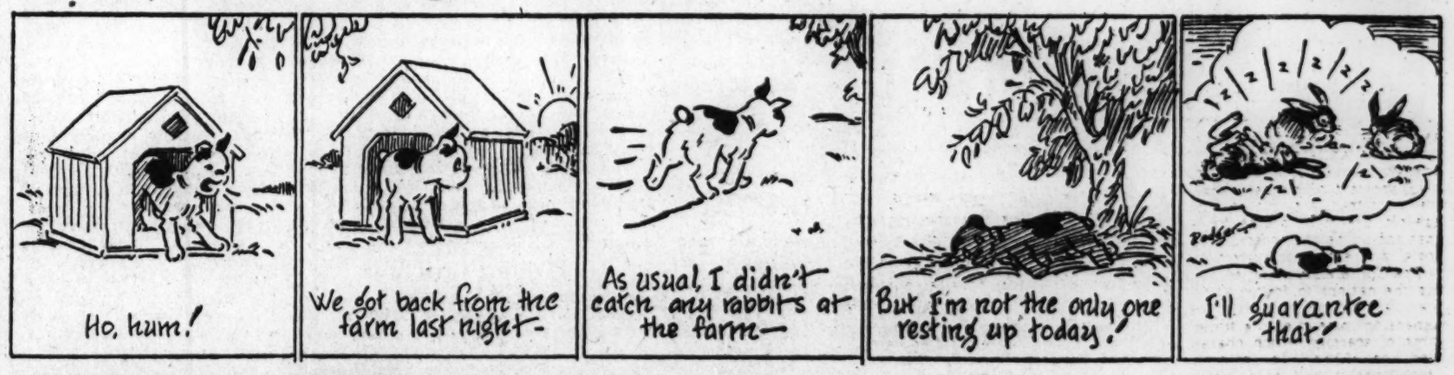
SOUNDS MORE LIKE YOUR DRAFT NUMBER
PATTERN DEPT.
COME ON, GERALDINE— YOU'RE GOING TO WORK
NOW LOOK, SWEETHEART, I CAN'T HOLD MY BREATH IN MUCH LONGER
STAND STILL TILL I GET THIS HEM EVEN
WISH I HAD A NICKEL FOR EVERY PIN I'VE PICKED UP THIS WEEK

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Working Up a Reason* — By Le Pelley

YEOW! HOW DID YOU GET YOUR FACE SO DIRTY — ?
IS IT REALLY GOOD AND DIRTY?
IT'S BLACK!
IT ISN'T JUST GRIMY?
I MEAN, I'D HAVE TO GET SCRUBBED WHEN I GOT HOME — ?
STERILIZED IS THE WORD —
THAT'S ALL I WANT TO KNOW...

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I'm Not the Only One!* — By Rodgers


Ho, hum!
We got back from the farm last night—
As usual, I didn't catch any rabbits at the farm—
But I'm not the only one resting up today!
I'll guarantee that!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Home Town Duck Makes Good* — By The Hagers

Our concert was a big success, According to the Drakeville press.
And Mayor Drake called up to say He wished to see me right away.
"Our citizens owe much to you; Your recompense is overdue.
Therefore I take great pride," said he, "In giving you the Drakeville 'D'."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 1, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Well Done

As the American people hitch their belts a notch tighter for the more active stage of the war that lies just ahead they can take a bit of encouragement from what has been accomplished so far. The figures cited by James F. Byrnes, in his first statement as Director of War Mobilization, will surprise and encourage many Americans.

Few even among those who have been busy on one or more sectors of the production front have realized how big this war is and how mighty is the industrial and military power America has mobilized to fight it. Possibly, too, American eyes have been fastened too much on the things that have gone wrong on the home front, too little on those that have gone right. For clearly there is much more to the picture than the shortages and annoyances which call attention to muddling and mistakes. There has been hard work, patriotic sacrifice and brilliant organization behind the successes and solid achievements recorded in Mr. Byrnes' figures.

The turning out of 100,000 planes, 2,225,000 machine guns and more than 100,000 cannon since America started to arm, the building of 100 fighting ships already this year, are tangible accomplishments. The doubling of the American Navy in 1943 and the building of merchant ships four times as fast as they are being sunk are less specific but may spell even more for the opening of world-wide offensive operations designed to end the war.

The fact that in May the United States produced three times as many pieces of artillery for ground troops as in nineteen months of the last war is a measure not merely of the new needs of mechanized war but of America's power to munition it. On practically every score—equipment, supplies, training, and transport—the record today is far better than in 1917-18.

This should not be cause for complacency. The task is ten times greater and far from finished. But it may be just as well to note what has been achieved and to give credit. There is credit enough to go around.

First of course should come the people, who have on the whole recognized the issues involved and, although danger appeared remote, have risen to the occasion with much of the spirit and resourcefulness of the pioneers.

Production is the direct concern of industrial management and labor, and the splendid record is primarily theirs. Selfish or irresponsible minorities among both groups have attracted attention, but the vast bulk of American workers and business men have done their wonderfully fine best.

The armed services and the Government must share in the production record. They have been vital parts of the team. And while all have had painful attention called to their failures, too little is known about the devoted effort and wise planning that have made successes possible. The President certainly should have great credit for drafting able men to run the production side, and to Donald M. Nelson and all his team of officials and business men should go the Nation's gratitude.

Waiving the Corsage

Is it fair to the Waves, who only wanted to be fair—or a little fairer—themselves? Let the reader be the judge. That is, unless he or she is in the Navy. Is it fair, or is it a belated form of discrimination against women? We are talking about the "special regulation" which prohibits the wearing of corsages on WAVE uniforms.

For a while, says Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, the young ladies (beg pardon, we mean the recruits) "prettied up" their uniforms with flowers. But what the Navy has to say to Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini cannot be said with flowers. Officials considered amending the naval code to ban corsages.

However, the Navy, being still partly masculine, didn't like the idea of the ban's appearing in the code. Maybe it reminded them of the entry made in a ship's log by a resentful mate. On the previous day the Captain had written in the log, "The mate was drunk today." On the first day that it fell to the mate to keep the log, he truthfully wrote, "The captain was sober today."

Words get tricky when written down, so the Navy didn't want that bit about no corsages on uniforms. But what is the result? A special regulation bans flowers on the uniforms of Waves but there is no regulation banning them on the uniforms of sailors. Is that discrimination, or will the Waves waive the point?

Attu—Three Weeks

Recapture of Attu has been accomplished in the manner in which Americans are accustomed to doing things. It has taken three weeks. The period of battle contrasts significantly with the long year of waiting since the Japanese first appeared on the island. The dispatch with which United States troops took back Attu is one illustration of the difference between the America with which Japan sought war and the America with which Japan must seek peace.

Attu is a prelude. The Japanese seized that island not only with some pagan dream of fantastic conquest in the Western Hemisphere. They also knew that the Aleutians in American hands might become the first stepping stones on the air highway to Tokyo. Admiral Takahashi now observes that the American design undoubtedly is "to attack us by way of the Kurile Islands and the northern route." Meanwhile there is little doubt that American forces will close in on Kiska from two sides, and that Attu on the east and the new American base on Amchitka to the west will become points for shuttle bombing of Kiska's intruders.

While the Japanese may well worry about American intentions, Tokyo doubtless keeps an ever more troubled eye on Moscow. Not that Russian participation in the war on Japan will necessarily follow reconquest of the Aleutians but the Japanese may well have decided that a Russian attack on them would not be made while Japan controlled this strategic outpost.

One other discomfiting reflection that the loss of Attu may inspire in Tokyo is that the Japanese took these islands when they were less important than they are today. Japan is losing them when the increased range of United Nations bombers brings the Japanese naval base on Paramushiro within feasible bombing distance, while Tokyo itself is coming within reach of the American air arm that Japan did so much to strengthen and to lengthen.

"Blow the Whistles . . . Hope"

The American coal situation is an appalling mess. Apparently, only the wisest action by the Government can resolve the complexities of economics, politics and temperament that has now interrupted coal mining.

At the very moment Americans exult in the accomplishment of production wonders, and at the very instant backstage hammering hints the curtain is about to rise on a climactic scene in the drama of war, the power falters, the stage lights flicker, the house threatens to chill.

Blame can be divided. The miners are not out spontaneously. They awaited word from John L. Lewis. So, directly, he is responsible. His unyielding insistence that miners, under one guise or another, receive $2 a day more precipitated the strike.

But Mr. Lewis is not simply the ringmaster of a troupe of trained seals. He keeps his leadership by delivering what the miners want; and it daily becomes clearer that what the miners really want, indeed what apparently a sizable segment of American labor wants, is exemption from some of the sacrifices of war. That is what higher wages mean. Higher wages will not produce more consumers goods in war time. They will simply help the organized take a larger portion away from the unorganized.

Perhaps the Administration is to blame for not having gotten this basic economic fact clearly over to the workers. Perhaps the workers are not interested. Certainly, the Administration's stand in the coal situation can be described as "wishy washy."

It has demanded that miners collectively bargain with the operators. Yet, by setting up the "Little Steel" formula, which limited what the operators might do, the Government virtually excludes collective bargaining. This left resolution of the basic coal difficulty in the hands of bargainers who could not bargain, and created an intolerable Andy Brown "Yes and no, but mostly no" situation.

The operators might have by-passed the whole thing by acceding to the union demands and throwing it up to the Government to turn the miners down. But possibly the operators feared the Government would, instead, approve. The present toughness of the miners was gained in combat with equally tough operators.

So, now, the United States in time of war is reduced to the fantastic situation in regard to the primary ingredient of production in which Coal Administrator Ickes only says, "We'll blow the whistles and hope. . . ."

Our Readers Say—

Chinese Exclusion

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The flight from Shangri La to Tokyo cost the United States a number of planes and the lives of a few brave men. From the American standpoint the undertaking may have been successful.

The same flight, however, has cost the lives of hundreds of thousands of Chinese, whose provinces were devastated by the Japanese in revenge. We have been horrified by the murder of American captives; we ought still more to be horrified by the other consequences of the act, which have included the destruction of Chinese cities, and the starvation of the people from whom the Japanese took their harvests, their homes, their seeds and their agricultural implements. This is the price which China paid directly for our act.

My reason for calling to mind this fresh debt of the United States to China is the fact that Congress is about to have an opportunity of passing upon the matter of the Chinese Exclusion Act. A number of bills have been presented in the House looking to the ending of a discriminatory law which has no longer validity. Granting that it would be unfortunate to have large numbers of Eastern peoples in our midst because of their ability and willingness to subsist on a lower standard of living, placing them upon the same quota basis as exists for other peoples would cause the admission of only slightly over one hundred in any one year. This certainly cannot endanger the people of the United States.

The Chinese are a proud race. They have suffered much from the Western world. In spite of what we have done there is still, as Wendell Willkie said, a reservoir of good will toward us in China. We now have the opportunity to add to this by treating the Chinese no worse than we do the rest of the world. I am sure that the Representatives in Washington and particularly the Chairman of the Immigration Committee would be very glad to get an expression of opinion from the readers of this paper.

Cambridge, Mass. WARREN A. SEAVEY

"The Voice of the People"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent article by Erwin D. Canham, called "The Voice of the People," should have been a jolt to many of us. The anxious eyes of the world are on the United States Senate. Other nations do not trust our post-war purposes. Why should they? Last time we withdrew at the crucial moment to the detriment of all, including ourselves. The world needs, wants, expects, and hopes for a positive assurance from the United States Senate that this will not happen again. Mr. Canham tells us that it is in danger of happening again, and that only an "outburst of public opinion" can prevent its happening again. The people must bring the B_2 H_2 resolution out of hiding and see that it is promptly passed.

Where is this burst of public opinion? There are signs pointing to its existence: the sales of Wendell L. Willkie's book with its significant title, the Gallup poll showing 74 per cent of the people in favor of an international police force, the initial response to the B_2 H_2 resolution, to mention only a few. But this public opinion needs articulation, and above all, expression. Every effort must be made by the public to *demand* that the United States accept her "basic world obligations," and accept them now.

Why? We all know in our hearts that there can be no other way for us to take. No matter how powerful we are, we shall have no security with invisible "stratosphere liners" able to bomb our cities without a moment's notice.

The quick finish of the African campaign marks a general acceleration in the war's momentum. It may be later than we think. The United States Senate represents the people. It is perfectly obvious that the people want to play their part, starting right now, in a system of world security—there is no other way of saying American security—backed by an adequate international police force. Let's start today by demanding speedy passage of the B_2 H_2 resolution.

Worcester, Mass. CAROL CHAPIN

Addressing Letters

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am amused at numbering of city substations by the Post Office Department. This will expedite the passage of mail to substations and save much study and labor. But it isn't exactly new.

I have a professional knowledge of mail sorting. I used to be a regular clerk in the New York General Post Office. I have sorted untold millions of letters.

All that numbering mail will do is hurry it to the branch Post Office or to the main Post Office if it should go there. This is very good indeed. But once mail gets to the delivery Post Office it jams into another bottleneck.

Numbering is only half of what is really needed. What is the other half?

The letter carrier's route number is the other half.

Adding the letter carrier's route number will speed the mail enormously and save many millions of dollars each year.

Atlantic City GROVER C. SANSON

Fighting Civil War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial of May 13, "Tunisia: Fruit of Co-operation," has just been called to my attention, and I wish to voice my disapproval of your mention of Gettysburg and Vicksburg in connection with the present war.

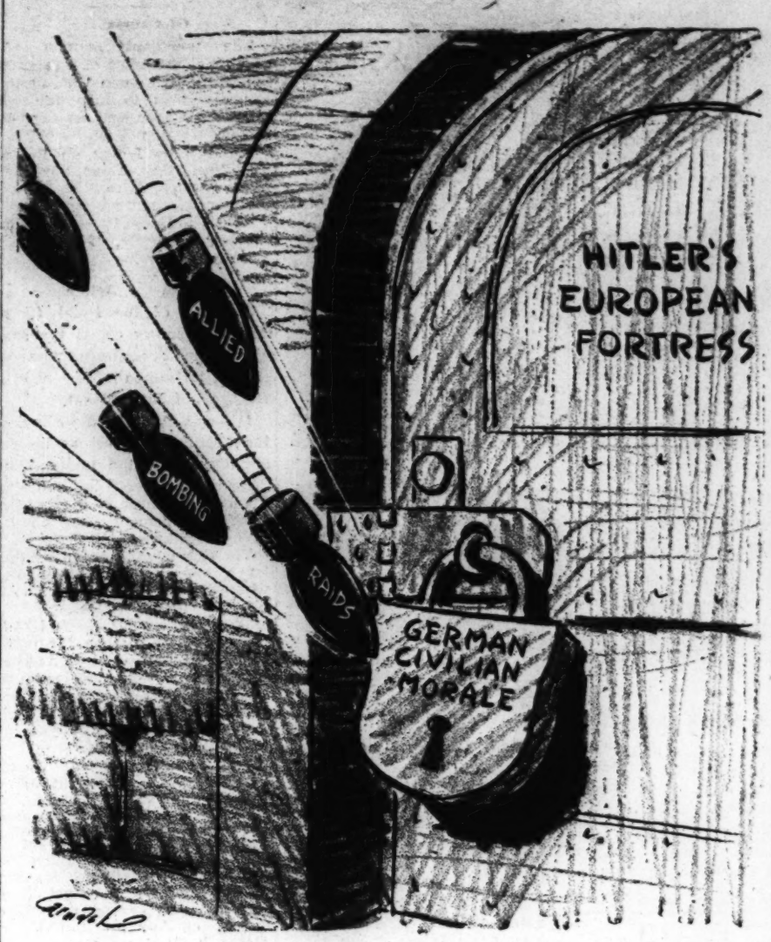
Do you realize that boys whose great-grandfathers wore the gray at the battles of Gettysburg and Vicksburg are fighting just as valiantly as any others in Africa?

We in the South are accused of "fighting the Civil War" all the time, but I fail to see that such is confined to the South. If you will look into the records of the Southern States you will see that the rate of voluntary service in our armed forces is quite high. This country belongs to all of us, the South as well as the rest of the "Land of the Free" is fighting to save the world from Hitler and his minions, and I think it high time that such remarks as you used in this editorial be stricken from the record.

Leroy, Ala. (MRS.) J. A. GRANADE

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

At One of the Main Entrances



Unlabored Musings

An Evening at the Play

"To the Duke of York's playhouse, and there saw a piece of 'Sir Martin Marrall' with great delight."

Thus did Samuel Pepys, in the 17th century, chronicle his simple joy in the mere fact of going to the theater. He wasn't particularly critical, certainly not as the modern critic appraises a play, conscious that his readers await expectantly his portentous observations. Pepys just liked the theater for its own sake. Here's another sample from his diary, "At noon resolved with Sir W. Penn to go to see 'The Tempest' an old play of Shakespeares. . . . The house mighty full; the King and Court there: and the most innocent play that ever I saw. . . . The play has no great wit, but yet good, above ordinary plays." Those last few words show that he still retained some critical capacity in spite of the glamorous pleasure that he derived from just being at the theater.

Ah, but what about ourselves, we who believe ourselves to be modern, enlightened, and even sophisticated!

What makes us go to the theater, and from whence do we derive our enjoyment, assuming that we do enjoy ourselves?

To me it is always rather astonishing that anyone should be indifferent to the theater, when I myself get so much pleasure from it. I cannot believe that I am the exception, but on the contrary it is the indifferent ones that seem strange to me.

* * *

Well, wherein lies this attraction?

Perhaps no two people would write down precisely the same reason, any more than they would agree on their grounds for enjoying music, but here are three reasons, any one of which would find some adherents, and all of which have some place in my own explanation of its appeal.

1. Those words are truly spoken, "All the world's a stage, and all the men and women merely players," but this world-stage is a larger cake than I can eat in comfort. Therefore, I prefer to have the dramatist cut me a slice, which I can enjoy and digest at my leisure.

2. The particular slice that I see at the theater is one that is separated off from all the mass of encumbering material and placed in such strong relief as to enable me to enjoy it and taste it at the same time, even though the taste be sometimes bitter, and sometimes too sweet.

3. It is not the bitterness or the sweetness that decide for me the merits of the cake, but the extent to which its ingredients are real and true; by which I mean that they must be definitely related to credible human character and experience, and not be merely the feeble output of a feeble mind, however ingenious, groping, without fixity of purpose, after some ephemeral gain based upon the public mood of the moment.

For example, Thackeray in describing a play called "The Stranger," to which his hero Pendennis went, says of it, "The remarks made by the various characters were not valuable in themselves either for their sound sense, their novelty of observations, or their poetic fancy. Nobody ever talked so. All the house was affected. F. wept piteously."

* * *

I feel that I am not prepared to surrender my faculty for calm judgment to such a play as that. It will leave me cold with a feeling that the time and money expended upon it have been wasted.

On the other hand, I know that I become strangely and unaccountably moved when in a play, which is by no means necessarily in the first class, some chord is struck, whereby a deeper tone is stirred causing some vibration that is common to us all, though seldom spoken about. For instance, we are shown a character full of pride and self-assurance, suddenly confronted with a devastating loss, and then to our surprise we find the resultant sense of helplessness, the unexpected gentleness, and a certain awareness of a past life incredibly futile, inexpressibly moving. Such may have been the effect of the drama of "Job" on its early audiences, though today its effects are rather too sudden and lacking in subtlety of presentation to stir us deeply, however much we may be moved by the glorious language of the Authorized Version. The same would apply to the dramas of the Greek poets, although nothing in modern times has exceeded their dramatic intensity and beauty of poetic expression.

Undoubtedly beauty of language, which is sadly lacking in modern plays, has an appeal of its own, and of course for real enjoyment of the play good acting is a *sine qua non*. Although, as Hamlet says: "The play's the thing," the language in which that remarkable tragedy is presented is so beautiful as to move some listeners almost to tears, even while the story unfolded may leave them cold. And is this being moved to tears evidence of a sensibility that is meritorious, or is it just a plain human weakness of which one ought to be ashamed? This is a question that I have never been able to answer completely to my own satisfaction.

* * *

On the whole I think that my admiration goes to the one, who sees the whole presentation in a purely objective manner, observing the mechanics of the play, its character drawing and the success of the actors' interpretations, and passes judgment on the whole in the same way that the examiner passes judgment on the schoolboy's essay.

But I don't think I want such a one as my companion in the theater. I shall enjoy hearing what he has to say about it afterwards, but his enjoyments are not mine, and I prefer to rejoice with those that do rejoice and weep with those that weep. Perhaps, as Ulysses says in "Troilus and Cressida," a man cannot really know much about his qualities good or bad

"Till he behold them form'd in the applause
Where they are extended; which, like an arch reverberates
The voice again."

This is what the play can do for us; it can by reflection make us better acquainted with all men, and so with ourselves, and if it does not do so at least in part, it is probably unworthy our attention.

Sh! The footlights are up and the house is momentarily in darkness. The curtain begins to rise. We settle back into our seats filled with pleasurable anticipation.

CENTURION

The Wide Horizon

Rompers for Foreign Policy?

By Carlyle Morgan

A grown man and the rompers he wore when a little boy have about the same relationship between them as do the great United States of America and the "two-thirds rule" under which its Senate passes upon treaties. Only the United States is still wearing the two-thirds rule.

When the Constitution was written the United States was a small country. It only recently had liberated itself from European rule. It was understandably wary of entanglements that might make it the satellite of some great European power.

This caution was reflected in a Constitutional requirement that all treaties be ratified by at least two thirds of the members of the Senate. But even in those days, Alexander Hamilton was writing: "To give a minority a negative upon the majority . . . is, in its tendency, to subject the sense of the greater number to that of the lesser." In other words, if approval of two thirds of the Senate is required to ratify a treaty, then a minority could prevent action favored by the majority.

* * *

Today 33 Senators can still block a treaty demanded by 63. In that degree they can impose minority rule upon the citizens of the United States. The people are becoming more and more dissatisfied with this situation. This dissatisfaction is reflected in the interest national legislators are taking in projects to abolish the two-thirds rule.

There are now before Congress measures looking to this desirable end. For example, Representative Pat Cannon of Florida has proposed a Constitutional amendment to make both the Senate and the House of Representatives responsible for ratifying treaties by majority vote, and Senator Gillette is sponsoring an amendment providing for straight majority approval by the Senate.

Either type of amendment would improve the United States conduct of foreign policy enormously. Either would permit American statesmen and diplomats to work for increased national security and for freedom from the fear of war, as they have never yet been able to work. Their word would gain force in international councils.

Senators and Representatives may disagree over the form of the amendment. The Senate is jealous of its prerogatives in foreign policy. Yet it may be that an amendment to place responsibility in both Houses would develop more political drive behind it than one simply to amend the rule as it applies to the Senate.

* * *

The adoption of an amendment to the Constitution is a sizable job, moreover, and many Americans will demand, while they are at it, that the effort bring foreign policy as close to public control as possible. To bring the House of Representatives into the picture would do much to broaden the base of foreign policy and to make it sensitive to public opinion.

The public support for majority rule in foreign affairs is a wholesome sign. It shows that Americans understand as never before the position of their country in the world, that this position is one of leadership, and that effective leadership needs a clear voice. It shows that more and more of them realize how the two-thirds rule makes the United States twice as likely to say what it won't do to preserve peace as what it will do.

Permitting this obsolete rule to govern their foreign policy, Americans would tend to deprive their country of its rightful influence as a fully mature and tremendously powerful member of world society. There is increasing evidence that they intend in the not too distant future to take their man-size responsibilities in international affairs out of the rompers of the two-thirds rule.

Mirror of World Opinion

Lin Sen, Little Known

To few living men could the plight of China bring such sadness as to a 79-year-old revolutionary named Lin Sen, who is China's President. Few Americans know Lin Sen. They have heard of him only when he has sent formal messages to the United States President or when, a few years ago, his foster son married a Columbus, Ohio, dime-store girl. A veteran of Sun Yat-sen's 1911 revolution, Lin Sen became president of the Chinese National Government in 1932, filling a titular position which gives him no power. Stemming from the old line of Chinese liberals, Lin Sen stands as an honored symbol of the democracy his country hopes to achieve.—*Life Magazine*

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